■ SPECTRUM

How to become a globetrotter without really leaving home

Willi Petersen from Nordstrand, Frisia, has been a radio amateur, a "ham", for more than 34 years. He is one of about 15,000 licensed radio hams in the Federal Republic and more than 500,000 people all over the world who transmit and receive messages on their personal radios.

As soon as you mention radios Willi Petersen begins to enthuse about his hobby and he could go on for hours about his experiences on station DL 1 IW.

He may not have had the thrill of emulating an English colleague who recently listened in to a gang on a bank raid and was able to alert the police, alas in vain, nor has he yet managed to pick up King Hussein of Jordan on station JY 1 but he has made himself a large group of far-flung friends.

Willi has radio ham contacts in Australia, the Soviet Union, Asia, in fact all over the world he knows people for whom short-wave radios are a hobby and more.

Radio hams' equipment is not for amusement only. Their services are often useful whenever there are catastrophes, be it a flood in north Germany or an earthquake in Chile, Peru or Turkey.

On many occasions the first the world has heard about a natural disaster came from a radio ham.

Religion, race, ideologies, politics are all of no concern to radio amateurs. Differences of opinion are forgotten – contact with the big wide world is everything. Radio hams are globetrotters. For fun – and at great expense – they send their voices over thousands of miles and listen in to people they will probably never meet in person.

What makes a person become a radio ham? And what do you need to become one? For a start a licence for the transmitter is essential. In the Federal Republic anyone over the age of 18 and with no criminal record can obtain such a licence from the Post Office, but he has to take a test first.

For three Marks per month this licence entitles the radio ham to use all internationally permitted free short-wave and VHF frequencies.

The test that has to be taken before the licence can be issued covers such subjects as the basics of electronics and high-frequency technology, how to receive calls, how to transmit, servicing and a knowledge of the legal requirements such as world news broadcasting contracts and amateur radio legislation. The test is submitted to the local postal authorities.

Only when they have approved his application does the budding ham receive his licence and his call-sign.

Those who try to sidestep the regulations and transmit without a licence – pirate radio broadcasts – are breaking the law and if they are tracked down by a Bundespost detector van they can reckon with severe treatment.

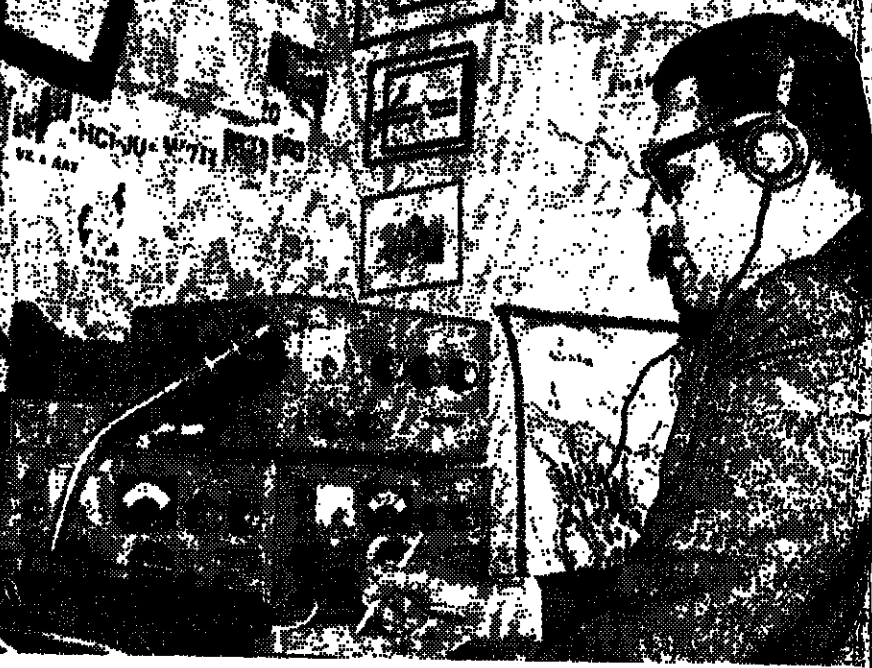
Coaching is required for the examination to receive a ham's licence and in this country the required training can be given by the Deutsche Amateur Radio Club (DARC), the only such organisation in West Germany that is recognised by the International Amateur Radio Union. The headquarters of DARC is in Kiel.

For an annual subscription of forty Marks DARC offers its members a monthly magazine, national and international broadcasting competitions and compulsory insurance cover as well as the training to become a licensed ham.

However, it is possible to take the necessary course of instruction on broadcasting at other institutes, such as the *Institut für Fernunterricht* in Bremen.

Is it expensive to become a radio ham? Well, as with any hobby a certain amount of initial capital is required. But with a good basic knowledge of electronics, a few clapped out old radio sets and about 150 Marks the first step along the road to broadcasting and receiving messages can be taken.

But those who want to start by going to a specialist dealer and buying sophisticated equipment must dig much deeper in their pockets. Willi Petersen points out, however, that it is not necessary to begin broadcasting and receiving to and from other countries right from the outset to discover the charm and thrills of this hobby. This gives rise to the question of how radio hams with different native tongues understand each other. Of course all radio hams should try to converse with those they contact since it makes for a more lively exchange.



Willi Petersen with his radio equipment

(Photo: Willi Peters

Generally speaking a knowledge of English is a good starter and maybe all that is required. But even those who have not been fortunate enough to learn a foreign language can make themselves understood to other radio hams.

There are telegraphic codes standard to the whole world and which anyone can learn and so even without a knowledge of the normal language of another country it is possible for a ham to get through to someone from that country.

In conclusion a word of advice for the prospective radio ham. If you should find yourself in contact with King Hussein of Jordan do not bother with Your Majestys. Just call him Hussein. That's the way he likes it.

Holger Dohmen

(Die Welt, 7 January 1972)

Away from it all

Forty-five per cent of all people in West Germany over the age of fourteen went away on holiday in 1971, according to an estimate made by the Tourism Study Group in Starnberg, Bavaria. The figure is 21,200,000.

Twenty per cent of them in fact went on more than one journey. And the over-fourteens took with them five million children under this age. Thus the total number of holiday trips made in 1971, according to this estimate, was thirty million.

– Number of journeys: There are exact figures published by the Federal Statistics Office for the year 1970. The office states that in that year 28,500,000 holiday trips of five days or more were made by people in the Federal Republic.

Of these 16,400,000 (57 per cent) were wholly or mainly in West Germany, the other 12,100,000 (43 per cent) being wholly or mainly abroad. The number of overseas trips has risen strikingly. The increase was seventeen per cent compared with the previous year, whereas the number of holidays in this country only increased by four per cent.

– Expenditure: People from this country spent in all about 11,300 million Marks on holidays in 1970.

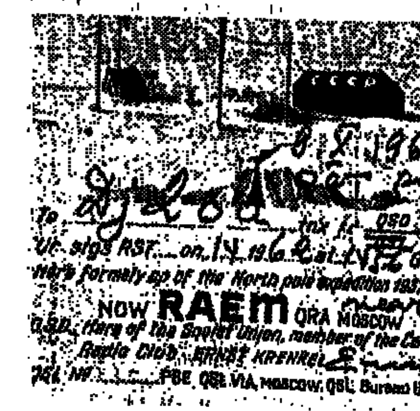
– Means of travel: The car is still the most popular way of getting around the country. It cornered 54 per cent of the market, followed by the railways with 37 per cent and buses and coaches with seven per cent. Planes only took two per cent of holidaymakers on domestic flights.

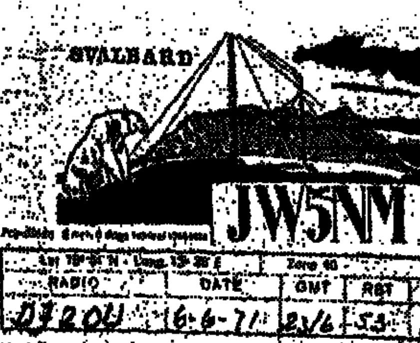
As far as travel abroad is concerned the car had 61 per cent, railways sixteen per cent, aeroplanes fifteen per cent, coaches six per cent and ships one per cent.

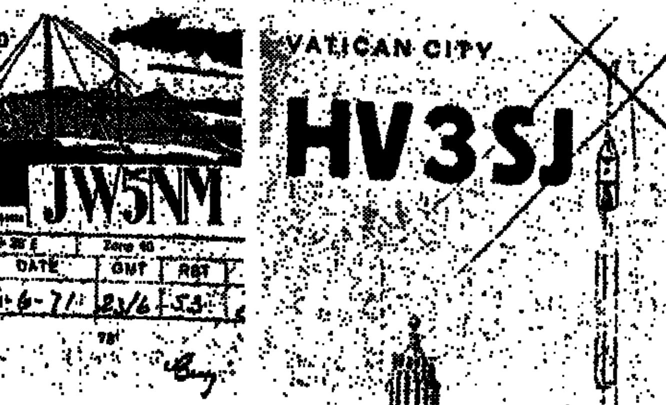
– Length of journey: The two-week holiday is still the most popular (36 per cent). The proportion of three-week holidays has increased from 28 to 31 per cent.

– Type of holiday: Individual journeys, as opposed to tours run by tour operators, still dominate domestic travel with 58 per cent. They are way ahead of visits to friends and relatives with 27 per cent. The percentage of package tours and group travel is seven. Seventy-three per cent of those off abroad went off their own bat. Twenty per cent chose group and package deals.

(Handelsblatt, 7 January 1972)









Postcards sent out by radio hams

(Photos: W. Wiechern)

DJ 2 OU calling Princess Muna of Jordan

Walther Wiechern, "Walt" to his friends, a publican in Lauenbrück near Rotenburg on Wümme is one of the country's licensed radio hams. Recently he hit the headlines.

During one night he managed to call and speak to King Hussein of Jordan and his wife Muna al Hussein on the call sign JY 2. To confirm that he had been speaking to the real princess over a distance of 4,000 kilometres Muna sent him a postcard.

"Walt" from Lauenbrück knows other famous radio hams. Among them is Ernst Krenkel, the most famous amateur radio enthusiast in the world. He is the only ham to use a ship's call sign RAEM. This formerly belonged to the Soviet vessel *Chelustin*, which hit an iceberg in polar waters in 1934 and sank.

Krenkel was the senior radio officer on board. Today he is the President of the Federation of Soviet Short-Wave Radio Enthusiasts.

He was also involved in the 1937-19.. Soviet expedition to the North Pole.

Mathias Bjerrang, a Norwegian meteorological radio expert in Svalbard Spitzbergen also made contact with DJ 2 OU, Walt Wiechern's call sign on June 1971.

He sent Walt a card describing the ... in which he worked. "Population … humans, 5 dogs, untold polar bears. JW 5 NM."

There are two hams in the Vatican. HV 1 CN is Pedro Arrupe of the Jesuit order, and HV 3 SJ, likewise a Jesuit priest, has the following history: born in Armenia, took Egyptian nationality and was a British bomber pilot in the last war. He too has been in touch with Walt and sent a postcard.

At the "Railway Inn" in Lauenbrück Walt explains that among the other prominent hams he knows of there are American politician Barry Goldwater and back in West Germany the head of the planetarium in Bochum Heinz Kaminski.

Among the other strange birds whose calls have come through the air, Walt reminisces, was the ham who was for years posted to a South Sea island by Coca Cola to tell the world about this drink. His trick, says Walt, was to break off his chat every now and again, saying: And now for a natural break …

F. Gert Pohle

(Die Welt, 7 January 1972)

The German Tribune

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Nixon's Vietnam peace proposals make considerable concessions

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

Early in election year and a matter of weeks before his visit to Peking President Nixon has grasped a twofold initiative on Vietnam, announcing details of a peace plan and surprising world public opinion with the news that his closest and most influential adviser Henry Kissinger has visited Paris a dozen times unnoticed since 1969 for confidential talks with the North Vietnamese in order to reach a peace settlement.

These talks have proved unsuccessful and there is unfortunately next to no prospect of the eight-point peace plan submitted to the Paris conference on 27 January by the US delegate meeting with greater success.

It was proposed to the Communists by Mr Kissinger last October without the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong representatives having so far shown any sign of willingness to consider the idea.

Yet the plan involves proposals for a settlement of the political future of South Vietnam that amount to fundamental concessions to Hanoi and the Viet Cong in comparison with the attitide taken by Washington in the past.

An independent body (not the present South Vietnamese government, that is, which the Viet Cong distrusts) is, by the terms of an agreement, to conduct presidential elections within six months in which the FNL, the political arm of the Viet Cong, will be allowed to participate.

The United States has undertaken to observe strict neutrality in the course of the elections and not to lend support to any particular candidate.

The US government is so anxious to reach a political settlement that it is even prepared to drop President Thieu, whom Washington has so far considered to be an indispensable guarantor of successful Vietnamisation of the war. The plan provides for the resignation of President Thieu and Vice-President Ky a month before the elections.

What has decided President Nixon to take what is in every respect the unusual step of lifting the veil of secrecy behind which Mr Kissinger has negotiated with the Communists in recent years, not to mention disclosing details of a peace proposal that the other side has, to all intents and purposes, already rejected?

The White House states two reasons. First, it is hoped that by publishing the eight-point peace plan and submitting it to the Paris conference the Communists can be forced to respond, and possibly, in view of international public opinion, in the affirmative.

This, alas, is but a faint hope as the Communist regime in Hanoi has often enough shown itself to be completely impervious to world opinion.

Greater importance must accordingly be attached to the second reason for Mr Nixon's move adduced by the White House, which is that North Vietnam must not be allowed to paint a false picture of the negotiation position and so further undermine the confidence of the American people in their own government.

So far Hanoi has been surprisingly successful, due no doubt to the mental confusion among large sections of US public opinion by the Vietnam trauma.

"Mr Nixon has never seriously tried to negotiate," political observers in the United States noted until quite recently, referring to the stalemate in the Paris talks.

Since the Communists' seven-point peace plan of last July there have been increasing accusations that President Nixon is not showing willing. The levellers of accusations of this kind studiously overlooked the fact that although the Communist proposals made some concessions on the return of US prisoners of war they still contained a number of totally unacceptable conditions.

It did not help the President to hint from time to time (or have other members of government do so) that he was in contact with North Vietnam other than at the Paris talks with the aim of ending the war by negotiation if at all possible.

These hints were dismissed as a feeble excuse and, sad to say, this distorted American view was taken over by much of the Western world. As a result it was fairly generally agreed that Mr Nixon was deliberately prolonging the war by not accepting the Communist peace proposals.

Since 26 January it has been apparent that the truth of the matter is altogether different. While under increasingly critical crossfire the President was in fact engaged in the most effective means of negotiation possible – talks behind closed doors.

As he silently shouldered the burden of apparent unwillingness to negotiate for some time one can but conclude that his intentions of concluding a negotiated peace settlement were serious enough and that he felt that confidential talks offered the best prospect of swift success.

The peace plan now published also goes to show that the President was prepared to make considerable concessions. Should agreement not be reached it can only be because North Vietnam and the Viet Cong see no reason why they should go to the trouble of making further concessions with the Americans pulling out of Vietnam so swiftly as it is.

President Nixon's intention was to make this clear. China and the American electorate were to be made to realise that it is not his fault that the fighting is still going on in Vietnam. *Fritz von Globig*

IN THIS ISSUE



New BDI president

Chancellor Willy Brandt met Hans-Günther Sohl, the new president of the Confederation of West German Industry on 28 January. The Chancellor and the new president discussed a number of problems concerning foreign policy and internal affairs. A spokesman for the Chancellor's officer said after the meeting that the *discussions had been "frank and constructive."* (Photo: AP)

Nothing new from Warsaw Pact Prague Summit

Süddeutsche Zeitung

The declaration issued by the political consultative committee of the Warsaw Pact following the Prague summit contained nothing new. It has all been heard before.

In one form or another even the seven basic principles of European security and inter-governmental relations in Europe have a familiar ring, calling to mind details of treaties between Eastern Bloc countries, the Bonn-Moscow treaty and the communiqués issued after the talks between Soviet Party leader Brezhnev and Chancellor Brandt and President Pompidou.

All that is new is the proposal for a permanent body to be set up in the wake of the security conference, yet even this was mentioned in the talks between Foreign Ministers Scheel and Gromyko last November.

The Prague summit cannot, for all that, be described as having been a routine meeting. The pressure the Eastern Bloc countries are bringing to bear to start preparations for the security conference with the aim of successfully concluding them before the end of the year has grown even more apparent, due no doubt to the difficulties that still lie ahead.

There is virtually a note of threat in the claim that the distribution of power in Europe has developed in such a way as to make it possible to overcome theresistance of opponents of detente.

Apart from this detail, however, the Prague declaration paints a notably bright picture of the situation in Europe, even conceding that countries other than those of the Eastern Bloc have played their part.

As regards proposals for troop strength and armaments limitations in Europe the Eastern Bloc leaders have not committed themselves other than to state their willingness to negotiate. More was hardly to be expected since Mr Nixon's visit to Moscow will be what clinches the matter.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 28 January 1972)



FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Moscow seeks to lay down the law in Europe

The holding of the Warsaw Pact summit in Prague at the present juncture serves to underline the strangely contradictory nature of the Soviet position in Europe.

On the one hand domestic problems are again becoming apparent in the Eastern Bloc. Yet regardless (or perhaps with these very problems in mind) the Soviet Union is sounding a foreign policy note that is far from defensive. Moscow would definitely like to lay down the law in Europe.

Moscow has managed to consolidate its position in Eastern Europe to some extent since the invasion of Czechoslovakia. At the crucial moment the national communist alternative to Moscow's bloc policies, the path on which the Czechs and, rather differently, the Rumanians embarked, has proved to be inadequate.

The Czechs and Slovaks were put down by military means. The Rumanians have run into domestic difficulties and are sounding a far vaguer foreign policy note than two years ago.

The presence of Rumanian Party leader Nicolae Ceausescu at the Prague summit is a sure sign of Bucharest having climbed down a peg or two. He used to be conspicuous by his absence from past gatherings of this kind.

The Rumanians could rightly claim until quite recently to be on better terms with China than with the Soviet Union but they are now very much out on a limb in Eastern Europe in the face of Soviet pressure for a united front against Chairman Mao.

Mr Ceaüsescü's position has been rendered none the easier by events in Yugoslavia, where Marshal Tito recently sacked the entire Croatian Party leadership, launching an attack on alleged counter-revolution.

A degree of domestic stability of the national communist concept has always been and remains a prerequisite for the success of a course independent of Moscow and this stability would appear to be lacking at present.

Yugoslavia has always been, in the eyes of open and covert opponents of Soviet predominance in Eastern Europe, proof of the possibility of a kind of Communism different from the product imported from Moscow.

Eastern European revisionists are now having to face up to the fact that not even Tito can achieve the impossible. The Soviet Union does not need to intervene directly in Belgrade. It will, however, readily lend discreet support to all Yugoslav tendencies to return to the Kremlin's fold.

Leaders of Eastern Bloc Communist Parties have been forced by the course of events in recent years to realise that they can do nothing without Moscow's aid and approval.

Eastern Europe no longer boasts even a single non-Soviet political personality in a position to refuse to comply with Soviet wishes.

Walter Ulbricht, the former East Berlin leader who stood up to Moscow in his own inimitable way, has vanished into oblivion and Poland's Edward Gierek has sounded a more cautious note than on first taking over office.

The remaining Eastern European leaders, Kadar in Hungary or Zhivkov in Bulgaria, for instance, have never been able to develop initiatives of their own against the wishes of their Soviet protectors anyway.

Mr Ceausescu of Rumania is thus left very much on his own as the Last of the Mohicans, so to speak.

Today the Soviet regime is more rigid and immobile at home than five years ago but its strength lies in the fact that there is evidently no credible alternative to Moscow's policies – unless Communism is abandoned altogether.

So it is that a Soviet Union that has, on the face of it, consolidated its position has offered the West a security conference allegedly designed to bridge the gap between East and West. But will it really do so? Or is the intention merely to throw up a few Bailey bridges?

For the Soviet Union European cooperation evidently does not mean the free exchange of people, information and ideas. Moscow fully realises that an exchange of this kind would soon undermine the very foundations of Communist power.

What Moscow really wants is for the West to be on its best behaviour, to provide economic aid, to forgo its views on freedom and democracy and to acknowledge once and for all Soviet power in and domination over Eastern Europe.

This is the context in which the Soviet all-European vistas and rejection of Western European integration must be seen. The Soviet Union has nothing to gain from Western Europe joining forces and so steering clear of Soviet pressure.

Moscow would prefer to negotiate with a succession of small and relatively powerless countries rather than with a Western European power factor with a will of its own.

To this extent Britain's accession to the Common Market represents a grave setback for General Secretary Brezhnev.

Carl Gustaf Ströhm

(Deutsche Zeitung, 28 January 1972)

America's European stand welcomed

America's decision not to make further cutbacks in troop strength in Europe but to make reinforcements instead is an impressive one. There could hardly be a clearer indication that the United States intends to retain its presence in Europe regardless of "detente".

When Secretary of State Rogers announced not long ago that America would pay more attention to Europe once the withdrawal from South-East Asia was implemented many observers felt these were mere words. The decision to act bears witness to rather more.

This is particularly important in view of the preparations for a European security conference that is now generally expected to take place next year.

A conference of this kind may hold forth a number of prospects for the West but there can be no denying that it also involves a number of risks.

At all events it is advisable to embark on such a venture from a position of strength and self-confidence, both of which stand to benefit from an increase in US troop strength on this side of the Atlantic.

Reinforcements are on their way in without the hue and cry of publicity which is also something new for America. It goes to show that Washington has learnt that actions count whereas words are not going to work international wonders.

An element of uncertainty nonetheless remains. Should a new man be elected to the US Presidency this autumn American policy might change overnight. After this latest decision Europe will be even more on Mr Nixon's side than already.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 19 January 1972)

China's bomb and the balance of power

China's thirteenth nuclear test, a device exploded early in January, bore out the evidence indicated by the 19 November detonation. Both devices, exploded in the atmosphere near Lop Nor in Sinkiang province, were 20,000-tonners on a par with the Hiroshima A-bomb.

Following the October 1970 test involving an enormous three-megaton hydrogen bomb Peking has evidently reverted to devices similar in size to the bombs originally tested in 1964 and 1965.

This can only be due to a top-level military decision that one must presume to have been aimed at assigning priority to short- and medium-range tactical missiles.

This shift in the emphasis of policy raises the question as to the motives behind China's political thinking on nuclear weaponry.

Prior to 1964 America neurotically vilified China's impending new weapon whereas the Soviet Union's propaganda line was that China could easily afford to ignore the consequences of an international nuclear holocaust.

Basing its propaganda approach on Mao's comment that nuclear weapons were paper tigers Moscow maintained that Peking felt it could afford to lose half its population in a nuclear war and still survive.

This allegation was anything but true. It has long since been clear that Peking's nuclear policy cautiously weighs the pros and cons and that merely the political advantages of possession of the Bomb are exploited pragmatically.

On the occasion of their first nuclear test the Chinese were afraid lest it give rise to a pre-emptive strike by America. In the meantime the Sino-Soviet conflict has assumed such importance that the emphasis China places on the construction of tactical nuclear weapons can only be seen in this context.

The short- and medium-range missiles are for use in defending China's northern frontier, where an atomic shield is to afford protection against the 49 Soviet divisions lined up in Soviet Asia. Missiles with a range of up to 1,250 miles can also be aimed at Irkutsk and Vladivostok.

Peking once sought refuge under the Soviet nuclear shield. The Russians supplied a nuclear reactor, Chinese nuclear physicists were trained at Dubna, near Moscow, and the military men worked out a strategy of coordinated training, equipment and joint Sino-Soviet commands.

In October 1957 a bilateral agreement was signed according to which, so Peking later claimed, an "experimental nuclear device and technical data for its production" were to be placed at China's disposal.

The Soviet Union went back on this arragement in June 1959, having previously speculated that since China was determined anyhow to go ahead with developing nuclear weapons cooperation might prove the best means of supervision.

Since the change-over to independent development China has opposed all Soviet political manoeuvres in the nuclear sector. The crunch came in 1963 when America, Russia and Britain signed the test-ban treaty, the principles of which China itself had advocated prior to 1956.

The Chinese accused Russia of entering into a conspiracy with the imperialists, of superpower blackmail and last but not least of trying to stymie China's own nuclear programme.

From this point onwards China's view on the proliferation of nuclear weapons changed. In a Peking government statement of 15 August 1963 it was noted that: "It depends on who possesses them as to whether nuclear weapons help to keep the peace or not. It is to the detriment of the cause of peace when they are in the hands of imperialist countries and to its advantage when they are in the hands of socialist countries."

China elected not to join the nuclear club even though it possessed the qualifications and had been invited to do so. "We will not be joining a club of this kind," Peking proclaimed, "not even if a sedan-chair is sent along with the invitation."

Peking's eyes were firmly fixed in the direction of the Third World. Foreign Minister Chen Yi, who died not long ago, declared that "China hopes that the Afro-Asian countries will themselves be in a position to produce Atom bombs – with or without Chinese assistance."

China thus placed its nuclear shield at the Third World's disposal in a propaganda gesture that was not without effect. This assistance has not yet been forthcoming, though.

In order not to fall into discredit in view of the general desire for disarmament Peking has announced that the Chinese people will always join with other peace-loving countries in the world in advocating a total ban on and destruction of stockpiles of nuclear weapons.

This all-or-nothing outlook lies behind China's rejection of the Soviet proposal for an international disarmament conference and of the test-ban treaty.

In the three-cornered balance of power between Washington, Moscow and Peking China in many respects remains the dark horse. With China as a fully-fledged nuclear power the deterrent balance will prove even more complicated.

In the long run this may well safeguard the peace. The challenge has certainly been made and the cards are on the table.

Helmut Martin

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 25 January 1972)

The German Tribune

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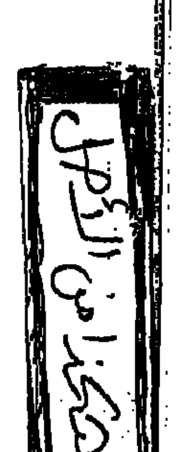
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INTER GERMAN AFFAIRS

What Berlin stands to lose from Four-Power agreement

Even those who agree to the treaties with East Bloc States – be it with enthusiasm or with a sigh of resignation – have to admit that there is one limiting factor inherent in the Ostpolitik.

It is a policy that apparently has no alternative. It is being pursued because of the weight of necessity and may be of benefit to the cause of peace in Europe, the cause of normalisation of our relationships with Eastern Europe and other causes, but West Berlin is scarcely likely to profit from it.

At first this may sound a surprising statement since the Berlin Question was always one of the powder-kegs of postwar Europe and now as a result of the Ostpolitik the Question is to cease to exist, or at least the crisis-inducing side of it is to be defused.

The Federal Republic itself has made great efforts to bring about an improvement in the status of West Berlin as an integral part of the Ostpolitik and has even gone so far as to tie together the treaties with Moscow and Warsaw and a satisfactory settlement of the Berlin Question by the Four Powers followed by a general agreement between the two Germanies.

Calm appraisal will show that this has been partially successful. Despite this West Berlin is likely to benefit less from the most positive of the whole Ostpolitik than anyone else involved.

This unhappy conclusion arises from the fact that in the course of the Ostpolitik West Berlin has lost the one function it fulfilled. After the War Berlin was supported politically and economically as a bridgehead and shop-window for a world that considered itself free in comparison with the rigours of the communist States.

Berlin was a symbol always at hand for the unity of the Western victorious powers against the Eastern.

Then in addition it became a symbol of the Federal Republic's claim to the whole of Germany and the decrepitude of the German Democratic Republic.

Today the status of West Berlin has been formulated jointly with the very power that for two decades threatened to crush it. The Soviet Union has become an important guarantee for the security of the western part of the divided city and the future of Berlin can no longer be imagined independently of the German-Soviet relationship.

The West Berlin agreement drawn up by the Four Powers that were originally responsible for the whole city will be put into practice following the completion of an agreement between the Federal Republic and the second German State, the State that built the Wall and dubbed the Federal Republic's claim to the whole of Germany, indeed any claim to reunite Germany, as a threat to existence.

Without doubt West Berlin is likely to experience a boom at the outset. When the Berlin agreements come into force the land traffic of both passengers and freight is bound to increase substantially as well as the desire of private persons and companies to invest in West Berlin.

West Berliners, too, may be given to optimism when they see that for the first time since 1945 the factors affecting their everyday life are something normal.

The consequences of the East Bloc treaties favouring East Berlin will only become evident at a later stage, but they will be an inescapable fact.

The more the German Democratic Republic is accepted into the international political scene the more the importance of its capital city will increase.

While West Berlin has three dozen consulates, many of which are of minor importance there will be about eighty, or maybe as many as one hundred set up in East Berlin.

While the number of State visitors to the Federal Republic who also call in at West Berlin is likely to go down, while the head of State in the Federal Republic is no longer able to enjoy any sovereign rights in West Berlin and the political bodies of the Federal government have less and less of importance to do in the former capital, the role of East Berlin as a world capital is likely to increase all the time.

The government of the GDR will demand that the international press accredited there be subjected to a residence requirement and thus it could be that many parts of the world will only hear about West Berlin from reporters stationed in the East.

In the light of this predictable development it is insufficient to point out the improved situation for people living in West Berlin. This will be of little value if no preventive measures are taken to stop interest in West Berlin waning so that international traffic gives this part of the city the go-by and the active elements of all fields of social activity are concentrated on the centres of power, the Federal Republic or East Berlin.

The plans advanced so far to give new significance to West Berlin have been hopeless. West Berlin will not become the seat of a United Nations body, nor the headquarters of an important EEC office, nor a centre of East-West trading.

The United Nations makes a point of avoiding a physical presence in any area where the status is in any way in a state of flux. The EEC, one can assume, does not share the Germans' love of decentralisation. And international trade with the East, indeed even this country's trade with the communist bloc is not something that can be concentrated on one spot. From the organisation point of view this would be impossible.

It is those who love Berlin who are likely to cry the loudest warning to the city about the projects so full of illusions that are being put forward, about the lack of incentive that tends to result from the subsidised community life of the city, the latter-day comfort and contentment of the city that seems to be making itself felt of late.

Friends of Berlin will demand that the involvement of West Germany in West Berlin should – despite all economic rationality – be increased so that the mere attractiveness of the city as a city for West Germany and the world will grow, for specific functions for a community such as West Berlin cannot simply be produced from this air.

West Berlin must become a centre for the arts and sciences, a place of museums with a national museum and a place for holidaymakers. This is likely to be difficult to achieve, but now there is time on our side.

Johannes Gross

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 19 January 1972)

The alternatives are Ostpolitik or the Cold War, Steffen maintains

Continuation of the Cold War is the only alternative to the present Ostpolitik of the Bonn government, according to the Schleswig-Holstein state Chairman of the SPD, Joachim Steffen.

At a press conference in Kiel the leader of the Opposition in the Kiel state assembly stated that the treaties with the East were the basis for an increasing normalisation of cross-frontier traffic including Berlin traffic.

The further development of the economy and trade in the Baltic area as well as technological and scientific cooperation would benefit from these treaties, he said.

But after the ratification of the Moscow and Warsaw Treaties there would at the same time be "a hard ideological dispute between Social Democrats and Communists leading in the normalisation phase to a relaxation the bureaucratic-communistic system".

Speaking about the ratification of these treaties Steffen said that this was one of the most important changes of direction in postwar Europe.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 19 January 1972)

Ostpolitik approved

More than half of the people in this country (56 per cent) are of the opinion that Bonn's Ostpolitik is in the best interests of the country, according to a survey commissioned by the government from the Institute for Applied Social Sciences (Infas).

The survey dates from September last year and its results have just been published. Only nineteen think the Ostpolitik definitely detrimental, while 25 per cent expressed no opinion.

However, the number of proponents of the East Bloc policies has declined slightly since spring 1970. In March 1970 – when the Brandt/Stoph meeting in Erfurt took place – 62 per cent were of the opinion that the Ostpolitik would be beneficial to the Federal Republic.

There was more clear-cut approval of the Ostpolitik from the point of view of Berlin's interests. Sixty per cent said Berlin would benefit, seventeen per cent thought the divided city would suffer and 23 per cent gave no opinion. 52 per cent were "mainly hopeful" about the Ostpolitik; 31 per cent were "in the main anxious" about its effects.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 22 January 1972)

President Heinemann explains Bonn's East Bloc relationships to diplomats

In his new-year address President Gustav Heinemann explained once again to members of the diplomatic corps in Bonn what seems to be causing confusion, and not only in other countries, namely the readjustment of this country's relationships with our neighbours in the communist East Bloc.

This involves overcoming a confrontation that had become non-productive and which could not be maintained in the long run and replacing it with rational coexistence. But it did not alter the fact that we should continue to strive for a state of peace in which all Germans would have the right of political self-determination eventually leading to political unity.

This statement by the President should not simply be overlooked as a piece of required rhetoric. For the quarrel over the Ostpolitik is for the most part not taken as being anything more than a difference of opinion over methods, at any rate a difference of opinion over what can only be achieved in a later phase after a period of historical activity that cannot yet be forecast, and the details not at all.

It is possible to quarrel violently over what political strategy and what tactics are the best suited for this or that round of negotiations to improve the chances of a turn for the better in Central and Eastern Europe and for the influence of free ideas on the Soviet empire.

It is possible to have differing opinions on what risks have to be counterbalanced and the hopeful prospects of this or that policy.

If outsiders look at these arguments we can only benefit from this since it helps to make our problems comprehensible.

But there should be no doubt about it the passion of this quarrel arises from the common striving towards free political self-determination for all Germans.

All outsiders must know this. On the inside we should take heart lest the political atmosphere in the Federal Republic be poisoned for years to come, as a Swiss diplomat warned recently.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 19 January 1972)

The right to be called a German

The dispute that has broken out in Bonn over the application of the term *Deutsch (German)* in international treaties signifies nothing more basically than the German dilemma since 1945.

Following the demise of the "German Reich", born after a successful war, weakened by an unsuccessful campaign and finally destroyed in a third holocaust two German States came into being.

The one considered itself a newly formed State, based on the principles of freedom and called the Federal Republic of Germany. The other picked up the adjective "Deutsch" from the bankrupt ruins of the German Reich and designated itself "German Democratic Republic".

At the discussions at present being held in Bonn there is no denying that the Federal Republic has used the word "Deutsch" occasionally in treaties, wither as a result of a subconscious feeling of the sole right of representation, which has been thrown out of fashion by developments on the international scene or simply from habit.

But at times the word was used on the understanding that the area of validity of the treaties was clearly restricted to the "Federal Republic" of Germany.

If today a more precise definition is called for, since German in one form or another is a term required by Bonn and East Berlin, this is simply a consequence of the fact that Bonn accepts the GDR as a State.

In this respect the present discussions about the use of the word are a fight for a shadow. This will scarcely impinge upon the effort for a relaxation of tension which Bonn's allies want; it will simply and solely remind all Germans of their sorry past.

Legal formulations do not create political realities but they can undermine them. All the emotional feelings of the moment cannot hide the fact that Germany is split in two and that it is likely to remain so for some time.

The present setup is likely to throw up many more problems for the Germans. We shall have to come to terms with football teams called "The German national squad" and press agencies called Deutsche Presse-Agentur and the like. The relative nature of this term is something we must get used, as in the amended weather chart on television broadcasts. The old German frontiers had no relevance meteorologically and disappeared. This did not upset the weather, only perhaps the political climate!

(Handelsblatt, 19 January 1972)

■ HOME AFFAIRS

Crime does not pay in this country

VORWARTS

The Federal Crime Bureau published excerpts from the 1970 crime figures last summer. Since then a number of crimes have roused pulic indignation and sometimes led to hysteria.

It started with the Munich bank robbery in which a hostage was shot, continued with the kidnapping of supermarket mogul Albrecht in Essen and the most recent case was the bank robbery in Cologne.

Because of the crime wave and the recurrent demands for more police powers and the death sentence as well as the view that the fault lies with "society", it is worthwhile turning once again to the 1970 crime figures that have now been published in their entirety.

At first glance the figures are alarming. Compared with 1969 a further 195,720 offences were committed, an increase of 8.8 per cent. There was a rise in the number of crimes of violence, major robberies and offences committed by children and adolescents, a trend noticed over the years. Some 670 children were involved in serious offences such as robbery and blackmail.

The rise in the number of crimes committed by foreigners is also causing concern though it must be emphasised that these foreigners are not always foreign workers employed in this country.

From the legal viewpoint, about two thirds of all reported brushes with the law are not crimes but offences. This is little consolation to victims. A person defrauded of five figure sums — the victim of an offence — is worse off than a housewife who is robbed of a handbag containing twenty Marks — the victim of a crime.

Some 277,000 cases of slight bodily injury, libel and wilful destruction — all offences — still appear in the crime statistics.

What is more important is that the number of sex crimes has been on the decrease for years and the number of sex cases cleared up has increased. Over 75 per cent of the cases in 1970 were solved.

Robbery is a special case. Of the 195,000 extra cases recorded in 1970 compared with 1969 more than 178,000 involved major robberies and more than ten thousand petty larceny. This shows the trend towards major robberies as well as revealing the growing disregard for other people's property.

The cheap argument of social reasons should not be used. Crime is obviously a social phenomenon and one that will last but the crimes occuring today are committed not because of need or hardship but from the wish for more affluence.

The number of offenders driven on by need or hardship is small. The number of people who commit robberies, fraud and similar offences to gain what they see as their share of general affluence is large.

There are such things as fashionable crimes. These include all offences connected with motor vehicles. The number of car thefts and robberies from parked cars increased in one year from about 310,000 to 490,000.

Thefts from parked cars have had the highest percentage growth — 21.8 per cent. This percentage is surpassed only by the 26.7 per cent rise in the number of cases of shoplifting from department stores and self-service supermarkets, increasing the total to 147,000 cases.

It is interesting to see the extent to which these crimes are the result of a sudden impulse. Papers and valuables worth 300,000 Marks were recently stolen from a car in Frankfurt. This shows that the sheer stupidity of many car-owners is the cause of a large number of crimes.

Crimes of violence still form the centre of interest. The number of cases of murder and manslaughter (779 in 1970) and of attempted murder has been on the increase for years.

The number of foreign offenders is growing. In 1970 they made up 18.2 per cent of the total. The same trend is recorded with robbery and blackmail. In 1970 there were 13,230 cases of robbery and blackmail of which 13.1 per cent were committed by foreigners. In 1969 there were 11,503 cases and 9.8 per cent of the offenders were foreigners.

An important fact — though of little consolation to victims — is that 94.4 per cent of all murder and manslaughter cases are solved along with 83.8 per cent of cases of grievous bodily harm and 58.1 per cent of robberies and similar offences.

More than thirty thousand more cases were cleared up in 1970 than in the previous year. A total of 1,026,863 offenders were traced compared with the 1969 figure of 988,914. That is an increase of thirty thousand at any rate.

But the police force is overburdened and will be so for a long time. We shall have to accustom ourselves to a rising crime rate as long as there is a shortage of officers, inadequate technical equipment and a lack of results from the intensified fight against crime.

That is bad but no reason for hysteria. The number of serious crimes, apart from major robbery, cleared up is far higher than the average. Our overburdened police force need not be ashamed.

We would have made progress if the law courts punished offenders more speedily — though of course there are limits here.

The measures introduced by the government, particularly where the Federal Crime Bureau is concerned, will soon confirm the old saying that in the long run crime does not pay.

And finally internal security too has its price. More police, better training and more efficient equipment all cost money. That must not be forgotten.

This article does not intent to make crime out to be harmless. What is necessary is objectivity. Crime must be looked upon without emotion. It will then be seen that the Federal Republic is not the criminals' paradise made out by the hysterical and people who plan to make political capital out of it.

Karl Bielig

(Vorwärts, 20 January 1972)

Mass-circulation perdiodicals face difficult times

Mass-circulation periodicals are fin ing it harder to maintain or exte their current sales figures, statistics f the last quarter of 1971 show.

According to the information drawn by the two specialist fact-finding servi *Facts* and *Text Intern*, all four of th weekly illustrated magazines had to a cept cuts in their sales figures in 1971.

Sales of *Bunte Illustrierte* dropped 24,565 to 1,680,000. *Stern* sales dropp by 50,460 to 1,580,000, excluding Au tria, *Neue Revue* by 195,860 1,560,000 and *Quick* by 60,150 1,370,000. *Stern* did however win ba 10,195 readers in the last quarter of 19 and *Quick* won back 3,820 readers.

The popular weekend press cann boast the same growth rates as it could to 1970. Sales have even dropped, tho of *Neue Post* from 1,630,000 t 1,540,000 and *Neues Blatt* fro 1,240,000 to 1,100,000.

Other publications have picked u again in recent months but they sti register a drop on last year's sales figure *Wochenend* has dropped by 154,000 t 1,520,000 and *Sexy* by 11,580 t 750,000. These sex magazines have ha to recognise that the sex wave is past i peak.

Heim und Welt has managed to stop i decline and now sells 710,500 copie Since 1970, when its sales also dropped i the final quarter, *Neue Welt* has increase its circulation from 720,000 to 730,00 *Sieben Tage* has dropped from 440,00 to 250,000.

Mass-circulation dailies are also suscept ible to this trend. After a drop of about half a million copies in 1970 *Bild-Zeitung* was able to pick up in the third quarter 1971 with a circulation of 3,560,000. Bu in the past three months sales have onc again dropped to 3,390,000.

TV Hören und Sehen now has circulation of 1,830,000, *Funkuh* 1,740,000, *Gong* 820,000, *Bild und Funk* 910,000 and *Programm* 230,000.

After a rise of 196,000 in the las quarter of 1971 *Hör Zu* still lies in fir place with a circulation of 3,810,000 excluding Austria, though this is a dro of 97,480 compared with 1970.

Among women's magazines *Burda Moden* with its 1,660,000 circulation and *Frau im Spiegel* with sales of 1,230,000 continue to flourish. *Praline* gained 45,590 new readers in the final quarter, reaching the 1,100,000 sales mark. The *Für Sie* circulation has settled at around 1,120,000 and *Brigitte* at 1,370,000. But there are losers in this branch of the publishing market as well.

With its 1,060,000 circulation *Jasmin* registers a drop of 164,700 compared with 1970. But sales have picked up again in recent months. *Eltern* has risen marginally from 840,000 to 860,000 copies.

Freizeit Revue, a cross between a mass-circulation publication and puzzle book for the young, increased its sales by 185,200 over the year and now registers a circulation of 655,330.

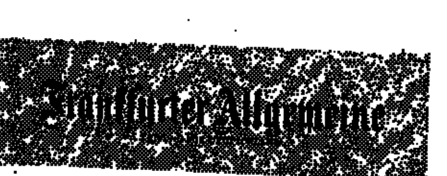
Periodicals concerned with the home continue to improve their circulation. *Schöner Wohnen* has almost reached the four million mark and *Zuhause* execeeded 360,000. The total circulation of *Das Haus* reached the unusual figure of five million.

Of the news magazines *Capital* attracted 1,940 new readers to reach a circulation of 167,090 while *Wirtschaftswoche* rose by five hundred to 35,830.

Spiegel on the other hand has lost 18,790 readers. But an increase of 15,660 was recorded over the year, meaning that sales totalled 906,030.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 19 January 1972)

Youth's view on society very like their elders



The Institute for Applied Social Sciences Bonn, recently conducted a survey of 470 young people and 1,124 adults showing the extent to which the views of young West Germans are still influenced by the older generation's National Socialist ideas of law and order.

The preface to the report states that the results can be generalised though with the reservations that must be applied to all statistics.

The survey of political and social attitudes was financed by ZDF, this country's second television channel.

More than half of the fifteen to twenty-year-olds interviewed were at elementary-type schools. The other forty-four per cent attended or had attended higher-grade schools. Ninety per cent of them lived at home.

The views they express about the State and society often reflect the ideas of law and order they hear at home or at school although most of them tend to be more liberal than the generation of their parents or, more especially, their grandparents.

The views of the younger and older generation who have attended higher-grade schools tends to be less oriented to authority than those of people with no more than an elementary education, though the statistics do not always illustrate this convincingly in every case.

When asked whether corporal punishment should be allowed in schools in certain cases, 41.5 per cent of the adults answered yes, only 54 per cent said no and 4.5 per cent gave no reply.

A total of 80.4 per cent of the young people interviewed were against corporal punishment in schools. Fourteen per cent of them — mainly the youngest — thought that corporal punishment was defensible.

Sixty per cent of the adults thought that the young needed strict discipline and leadership above all but 82 per cent of the younger generation disagreed.

Forty-seven per cent of the adults believed that order could only be upheld in the State if there were people to give orders. As many as 33 per cent of the young people interviewed thought similarly and twenty per cent of them would like parliament replaced by a man at the top who would not be afraid to act.

Thirty-eight per cent of the young stated that, whatever one thought about the German Democratic Republic, there was law and order there. As many as 52 per cent of the adults thought this way.

Fifteen per cent of the young said that the good side to National Socialism was the fact that priority was given to law, order and discipline and that there were stiffer penalties and fewer crimes. Forty per cent of the adults stressed this "good side" to National Socialism.

Foreign workers should live together away from the rest, 47 per cent of the young and 61 per cent of the adults demanded.

Most of the younger generation and many adults agree that reforms are necessary in most spheres. Only 32 per cent of the young do not want to change anything in the political and social structure of the Federal Republic. Forty-five per cent want far-reaching changes.

The adults were asked whether the political and social system of the Federal Republic was so antiquated as to necessitate basic reforms. Thirty-two per cent supported reforms and 43 per cent were against. Unfortunately the statistics do not reveal what people mean by reform.

The young people interviewed were tolerant as far as the Communist Party was concerned. Sixty-seven per cent stated

Continued on page 5

■ HONOURS

Premier Heath awarded FVS European prize

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

The simple typed announcement stating that the F.V.S. Foundation had awarded British Prime Minister Edward Heath the first European Prize for Statesmanship was so short in content that doubts could have arisen as to the validity of the award.

It was stated in words whose conciseness could scarce be bettered that the prize was linked with a cash payment equal to that of the Nobel Prizes (currently 450,000 Swedish kronor or 300,000 Marks) and was being awarded in recognition of the overwhelming services of the Right Honourable Edward Heath, P.C., M.B.E., M.P., for the accession of the United Kingdom into the European Community, for the unification of Europe and Europe's standing in the world.

The statement did not reveal who had decided to award the prize to the Right Honourable Mr Heath. Dr Joseph Beck, from Luxemburg, was chairman of the awarding committee according to this statement but the rest of the jury was unnamed.

The identity of the donor of the 300,000 Marks presented to Edward Heath during a simple ceremony in the main hall of the European Council in Strasbourg was not mentioned.

The letterhead and the signature of the statement announcing the award merely mentioned the F.V.S. Foundation, a body whose very existence, let alone political standpoint was completely unknown to the public at large.

One fact contributing to the initial confusion was that the Foundation itself — one office with a managing director, two secretaries and two telephone connections — was unable to give any information on what the three mysterious initials F, V and S actually meant.

As the announcement that Heath was to receive the European Prize came three days before Chancellor Willy Brandt was to be officially awarded the Nobel Peace Prize; suspicions were immediately voiced that the European Prize was a sort of anti-Nobel Prize and that its award to a conservative politician — that is Heath's party label — was meant to denigrate or at least relativise the high award made to Willy Brandt.

But Edward Heath was able to accept the award on the eve of the British entry to the European Economic Community in Strasbourg with the soothing thought that the jury made its decision without any ulterior political motive.

The veil of mystery about the F.V.S. Foundation has now been lifted and what came to the surface was the not everyday action of a man who "sees himself to be a member of a social order with the obligation to offer the community his material as well as his intellectual possessions".

The man praised years ago by the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* is the Hamburg businessman Alfred Töpfer, the initiator and financier of the European Prize who remained completely in the background when the winner was chosen.

He did indeed belong to the awarding committee but he did not have more than one of the seven votes and the other members of the jury were not exactly men who would act as mouthpieces for him. Among the members of the jury drawn up by the F.V.S. Foundation were the two former Common Market Presidents Jean Rey and Walter Hallstein and former minister Lord Butler.

Alfred Töpfer set up the Foundation in 1931 after his business transactions had proved so successful that his income began to exceed what he required for his personal needs.

Töpfer started in the import and export trade ten years previously. Today his firm has become the largest grain-trading concern in the Federal Republic.

But already in 1930, when he had not long been the head of the business empire that he now rules at the age of over seventy from his desk and his seat in the



Alfred Töpfer

(Photo: Conti-Press)

firm's aeroplane, he decided on the unusual course of not increasing his own fortune but diverting his profits to community purposes or using it to provide incentive awards for outstanding performances.

Töpfer had already made a name for himself in the twenties as a person who gave old people potatoes, as a patron of the arts and the founder of three youth hostels.

His patronage changed character after he set up his Foundation. The financier himself receded further and further into the background, leaving questions involving the distribution of the money to independent committees he appointed.

The reason why the three initials F, V and S were attached to the foundation was due to his own indecision, Töpfer states. He thought of naming it after Friedrich von Schiller or Freiherr vom Stein but he could not make up his mind and called it therefore the F.V.S. Foundation.

He intentionally did not use his own name. "Who the financier is, is completely irrelevant," he states, "The only thing of interest is the foundation."

Today Töpfer's Foundation is certainly one of the most interesting institutions of its type in the Federal Republic. Not even Töpfer himself is able to say exactly how much money is spent every year on awards, scholarships, donations and other payments contributing to the common good. "It must be about five million Marks," he estimates.

Edward Heath's 300,000 Marks is only a small percentage of this even though the European Prize is the Foundation's most valuable award. There are so many awards that they cannot all be listed.

The next most valuable award is the Herder Prize worth 70,000 Marks. This is awarded annually to seven writers from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumaniy, Bulgaria, Greece and Yugoslavia for special cultural achievements aiming for understanding between the peoples of Europe.

Six other international cultural prizes awarded by the Foundation are each worth 25,000 Marks and outstanding performances in other spheres such as agriculture, forestry, town planning or preservation are rewarded with 10,000 Marks.

The most outstanding of the other awards is the Strasbourg Prize worth 25,000 Marks. This is awarded annually to twenty sixth-formers, four doctorship candidates and three coming lecturers from France and West Germany for special efforts toward German-French understanding.

Edward Heath is entering distinguished ranks. Among other celebrities to receive awards from the F.V.S. Foundation are Benjamin Britten, T.S. Eliot, Theodor Heuss, Wilhelm Kaisen and the three Generals de Maizière, von Kielmansegg and von Baudissin.

Alfred Töpfer — fondly and respectfully referred to as "the old man" by the Foundation's employees — attended the Strasbourg ceremony at which his award and thus part of his personal fortune was given to Prime Minister Heath.

If "the old man" were not the father of five children, it could be thought that his altruism concealed a quantity of personal vanity that Töpfer could easily satisfy as he had no dependents to worry about. But that is not true. Töpfer has given his children a good start in life without spoiling them. *Peter Sartorius*

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 21 January 1972)

Continued from page 4

that a democratic State should permit a Communist party.

Do the young make use of all the sources of political information offered them? Television programmes such as the news are seen comparatively often.

Sixty-seven per cent do indeed look at the daily paper taken by their parents but 43 per cent only read the political news occasionally if at all.

Weeklies such as *Der Spiegel* and *Die Zeit* do not interest them particularly. Instead 76 per cent read the illustrated magazines.

Bild-Zeitung is mainly read by the youngest, the least educated and those who left school early.

Forty-six per cent of the fifteen to twenty-year-olds find that the Social Democrats are most likely to satisfy their demands. Seventeen per cent thought that the CDU/CSU would while 36 per cent were don't-knows.

Fifty-one per cent would vote Social Democrat, 22.6 per cent for the CDU/CSU and 2.8 per cent for the Free Democrats. Less than one per cent would vote for the National Democrats and Communists. *Key L. Ulrich*

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 14 January 1972)

Niemöller — opponent of tyranny celebrates his 80th birthday

Pastor Martin Niemöller, the former head of the Hesse-Nassau Church and from 1961 to 1967 one of the presidents of the Ecumenical Church Council, has now celebrated his eightieth birthday in Wiesbaden.

Niemöller has a worldwide reputation as a committed opponent of National Socialism, an indefatigable advocate of peace, a fighter against militarism and racialism and a driving force behind the ecumenical movement.

Niemöller was awarded the Grand Cross of the Federal Republic of Germany's Order of Merit last year. The Soviet Union has also awarded him the Lenin Medal in Gold and the Lenin Peace Prize. He has also been offered an honorary doctorate nine times.

Niemöller is a member of the Hesse-Nassau Church Synod and this body's delegate to the Evangelical Church Synod.

Martin Niemöller the son of a pastor, was born on 14 January 1892 in the Westphalian town of Lippstadt. He was a naval officer between 1910 and 1919 and served in the First World War as a submarine commander.

After the war he studied theology, was ordained in Münster in 1924 and then spent seven years as manager of the Westphalian *Innere Mission*, a West German charitable organisation.

In the summer of 1931 he was appointed pastor of the Berlin parish of Dahlem. It was here that the name of Martin Niemöller was to become a symbol of Protestant freedom in the Church's fight against National Socialist totalitarianism.

Niemöller established the Pastors' Emergency Association which later developed into the Confessional Church. In a portentous meeting with Hitler he rejected the suggestion that the Church should confine itself to the hereafter.

Three years later the gates of the concentration camp closed behind the Führer's personal prisoner. But Niemöller remained the driving force behind the Confessional Church even during the years he spent in concentration camps at Sachsenhausen and Dachau.

After the German collapse in 1945 Niemöller played a major role in drawing up the "Stuttgart confession of guilt". His trip to America in the winter of 1946 was the first of his missionary and lecture tours during which he visited foreign Churches in both the East and West.

In 1947 Niemöller became the first head of the Evangelical Church in Hesse



Martin Niemöller

(Photo: dpa)

and Nassau. After twice being re-elected in 1950 and 1958 he retired in 1964 at the age of 72. For many years Niemöller was a member of the Evangelical Church Council and head of the Church's Foreign Office.

Niemöller was also president of the West German Peace Association and head of the West German branch of the Military Service Opponents Internationale. (Kieler Nachrichten, 13 January 1972)

TRADE & COMMERCE

Despite problems exporters can expect a new boom

DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT

Revaluation of the Mark recently has posed problems for West Germany's exporters but the difficult patch will not last too long. There is every sign of a renewed export boom before 1972 is out.

Sharply rising prices are eating away at the advantages gained by this country's competitors from the revaluation of the Mark.

Most industrial nations are steering an expansive course, although their rate of inflation is higher than ours. If the economy gets going again at full-speed-ahead demand will rise at home and abroad. This is the opportunity that the West German exporting industries are looking for.

This even applies to our trading with the United States although the revaluation of the Mark against the Dollar was higher than in comparison with any other currency.

President Nixon removed the ten-per-cent special import surcharge even before Christmas as well as the Buy American clause (tax concessions on the purchase of capital investment goods manufactured in America), but he still has to get to grips with the economic situation in his country.

He has to be successful if he wants to get back into the White House at the autumn general election. Thus experts reckon that the growth of the American economy this year will be twice as high as it was last year, something from which West German exporters cannot help but benefit.

The same applies to this country's partners in Western Europe. In Great Britain, Italy and Sweden a change appears to be on the way in. It looks as if France will be able to maintain the relatively high rate of growth of the past few years.

Japanese competition for markets in which this country is interested has grown even weaker since the Washington currency settlement, since the Japanese had to revalue even further than West Germany. At any rate 75 per cent of this country's exports can be said to be under a favourable influence.

On the other hand there are no signs of further steps in the right direction being made in this country's trading with the East Bloc and Third World developing countries. Taken all in all the prospects for this country's exports are not unfavourable.

At any rate the new exchange rates demand a long-term rethink. The higher value of the Mark makes it easier for other countries to cut their prices on the West German market.

What previously applied to the United States – foreign firms could often be bought out at reasonably low prices – does not now apply to the Federal Republic without further ado.

But in the longer term it is likely that company managements will take heavier direct investments abroad into their calculations when it comes to increasing production capacities. From the national economic point of view that makes sense; the fact that this country has over two million "guest workers" from abroad proves it.

The transfer of production lines from home to abroad will certainly not halt the new export boom. But once again talk turns to the Mark. The decisions taken in Washington have certainly not removed the weaknesses of the currency system, although for the first time ever exchange rates were revised on a worldwise basis. There is no doubt about it – parities today are the most realistic and approximate far more to the purchasing power of the various currencies. But what is true today may not still apply tomorrow. Economic developments do not run parallel in all countries. Above all attitudes differ from one country to the next about price rises.

For this reason the purchasing power of currencies is altered continuously. Thus it is possible that an article manufactured in this country which has been overpriced by revaluation will find a market again next year because rival products made elsewhere have become even dearer of their own accord.

The currency system still has no built-in mechanism to adjust such differences automatically. And the increase in currency exchange "bandwidths" – now 2.25 per cent above and below parity – has only lessened the problem slightly.

Sooner or later all currencies will have made their move upwards or downwards, will touch the 2.25 barrier and stick there. The Ministers and bank governers who met in Washington were agreed that we could not go on this way. They concluded that preparations for a reform must get under way post haste.

What they have done is to create valuable time. Now the immediate pressure is off, but it does not mean that talks may cease. Consultations and deliberations take time and time is at a premium. The next crisis may be lurking just round the corner.

Hans Eckmann

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 23 January 1972)

Main branches for foreign capital investment

Share of foreign investment in nominal capital of West German companies Beginning of 1971 in %

Mining 22; Chemicals 33; Commerce 37; Iron, steel and metals 43; Synthetics, rubber and asbestos 55; Food and drink 57; Oil refineries 90; Electrical engineering 56; Insurance 45; Automobile industry 39; Heavy engineering 36; Textiles and leather 27; Banks 11

Origins of foreign capital in %

USA 42.7; Switzerland and Liechtenstein 13.5; The Netherlands 13.1; Britain 10.2; France 5.7; Others 14.8

Foreign investors favour the GmbH

The great days when foreigners preferred to buy in the Federal Republic and set up subsidiaries here seem to be over, according to the Bundesbank. The bank states that in fact the involvement of foreigners in business in the Federal Republic increased somewhat more rapidly in 1971, but that a large proportion of the two milliard Marks involved was accounted for by a special transaction.

If this is disregarded there remain about 1,300 million Marks, a sum similar to that invested in 1969 and 1970, according to the survey by the Bundesbank, which was published recently.

At the end of 1970 there were 7,761 companies in this country operating with foreign capital. The nominal value was a good thirty milliard Marks. These figures should still be pertinent at the moment.

When foreigners are looking for a prop in the Federal Republic they usually go for a *Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung* (GmbH), a limited company. This is a type of company that offers its owner the advantage of not having to publish his books.

Of the total number of foreign companies operating in this country 6,150 were GmbHs. Only 356 were *Aktiengesellschaft*, joint-stock companies. It is interesting to note that the number of AGs has remained constant since 1964. But in the same period the number of GmbHs has doubled.

These statistics alone show that foreigners investing here are not always interested in big business, in the market giants, but that they often content themselves with bridging a gap or at least starting off in a small way.

About eighty per cent of the capital invested is with just 440 of the companies, but the majority of the foreign firms here are small or every small with capital of less than a million Marks.

It is usual for firms to be built up gradually. Foreign investors often set up a small subsidiary to start with, mostly a trading office designed to open up the West German market for the parent concern. If this small office finds its feet then new bases are likely to follow.

Taken all in all the influence of foreign firms has not altered much in recent years. Only about twenty per cent of West German companies are in the hands of foreigners. Of the *Aktiengesellschaften* the figure is fifteen per cent, but of the GmbHs it is 26 per cent.

Favoured branches are oil refining and vehicle building with names such as Esso and Shell, not to mention Opel and Ford cropping up.

The United States is still the biggest foreign investor in this country with 43 per cent, but the Americans' share of the market did not grow in 1971, unlike this country's European neighbours'.

(Vorwärts, 20 January 1972)

Six plus four may not add up to EEC harmony

On Saturday 22 January 1972 great words about European unity were spoken when the treaty of accession of the "Four" to the "Six" was signed at the Egmont Palace in Brussels. But many of those present at this symbolic ceremony may have asked themselves whether this was really a cause for great celebration.

Without doubt the extension of the EEC is the greatest political success to date for Brussels, but it will create new problems and new dangers will arise.

The greatest worry today is that the EEC will become too ponderous. Even with a community of six nations it was often difficult and sometimes impossible to reach compromises between the differing national interests.

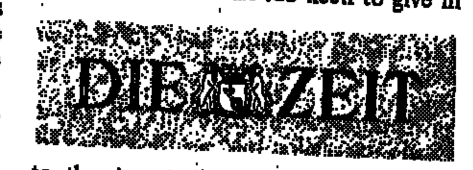
Now a European Commission that is weakened politically anyway will have to try to find a common denominator for ten countries since the principle of unanimity is something that the French and later the British too will not want to renounce.

This year will be a particularly difficult one for Brussels. On the one hand the not-yet-members have expressed an understandable wish that whenever decisions are taken from now on their interests should be taken into consideration to the full.

On the other hand it is essential for the EEC originals now to take decisions speedily on the future trade, currency and agricultural policies.

For instance the negotiations with William Eberle from the United States in Brussels are of great significance for the "Four". But already the Six are finding it difficult to discover a common footing.

The French are complaining that the West Germans are all too keen to give in



to the Americans for the sake of their foreign trading interests. For their industrial exports they want to sacrifice Europe's agricultural interests, the French state.

The West German negotiators counter this charge with an accusation that the French are taking a particularly hard line so that in the end it will be their partners and not themselves who have to do the paying. Probably neither side is far from the truth . . .

The much feared crisis in the trade talks between the United States and the European Economic Community has so far not come about, particularly as the Americans are taking a much more conciliatory line than was expected. Nevertheless it will be difficult to arrive at a compromise.

Europe has not that much room for manoeuvring towards a compromise. After all in trade with the EEC the United States had a surplus of about two milliard dollars every year even before the dollar devaluation.

Moreover the Americans see themselves as being under pressure again as a result of the growing unrest on currency exchange markets. They believe that only if their partners make further concessions in trade will they be able to bring the dollar out of the line of fire.

Talks with the United States show how difficult it still is today, fourteen years after the foundation of the EEC, to formulate something as simple as a common trade policy.

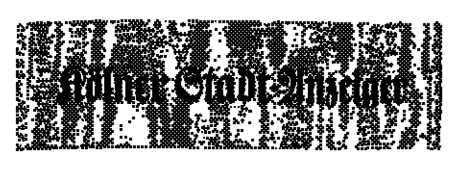
Britain's entry to the Common Market will give it extra power and new opportunities. But the extension of the Community will give rise to many a crisis.

Diether Stolze

(Die Zeit, 21 January 1972)

THE ECONOMY

Farming and mining cry out for rationalisation



Miners and farmers are in the same boat with regard to their situation in our modern industrial society. Both of them are finding that their produce is *losing* importance. The numbers who earn their living in these two branches of the economy are declining.

But the particular devotion to their work that miners and farmers share is throwing up political problems time and again. Thus the State is prepared to pay quite heavily for anything that will help the structural changes required go through as smoothly as possible.

Every now and again it appears that this has been money well spent. The start-off given to Ruhrkohle, a concern secured by government guarantees, was greeted with applause from many quarters.

The boom in the economy could even lead people to believe that once again coal can be mined and mined at a great rate as in the good old days. But once again the difficulties in finding a market, which had only been swept under the carpet by the economic boom, have come to light.

Ruhrkohle is today facing the same difficulties that presented themselves to the individual constituent companies in earlier days. Production of coal must be subjected to large-scale rationalisation and the production capacity must be cut back until it falls in line with demand.

The process of adjustment is absolutely essential as the short-time work which is all that can be offered to 130,000 miners at the moment makes blatantly clear.

A similar process of adjustment is taking place in agriculture and the general public are being brought in on the act. The Green Front has always understood how to express its interest articulately. But public involvement is being carried out here more subtly.

Year in year out farmers and farm workers are leaving the land in droves and turning to other work. The number of farms shut down or merged into larger units in 1971 stood at more than 80,000, which was well above the average for recent years.

On the other hand to regard this figure as an excessively hasty and hence dangerous alteration to the structure of West German agriculture would be a mistake.

The dilemma of agriculture is that there are still too many small farm units producing too much. The progress of development into modern large-sized farms has not kept pace with the dwindling farm labour force since more farm workers and helpers from farming families quit the land than self-employed farmers.

Now that this is changing we are seeing the effects of a policy that was introduced with the blessing of all concerned. Incentives were introduced, such as the pension for retiring farmers whose holdings were given up, designed to bring about a faster increase in size of those farm units which were capable of survival. This is a goal that can only be reached if more smaller farms are given up than in the past.

One must also take into consideration that the prices now being brought in by farm produce are considered too low by many farmers and this may have moved some of them to give up their farms.

Farm-produce prices have a parallel in the wages of miners. Theoretically these should be so low that they help speed up the structural improvements. What better indication is there of declining prospects in a profession than that the sort of wages paid by it are below the average?

But for a start there are welfare factors to be taken into account when considering policies of this kind. And secondly it is dubious whether the desired effect could be so achieved. Low earnings would not only scare off the poorer farmers and miners, but also the hardworking, industrious and efficient kind.

So the level of income in these spheres has to be regulated along compromise lines. Just how many different considerations have to be accounted for is shown clearly in the discussions on agricultural-produce prices which are an annual event.

Bonn gives repeated, regular assurances that it does not intend to pursue a policy of structural alterations by means of pressure through prices. But it is not able to give in to the demands of the farmers union since it must think of the cost of living and the resultant costs of higher farm-produce prices.

Farming differs from mining in the respect that whereas mining companies cannot continually dump coal on tips ad infinitum farmers know that they have an unlimited price guarantee for important produce.

The higher farm-produce prices climb the more expensive it becomes for the State to buy up surpluses, and to manipulate values, for instance by means of subsidised exports.

And at this point a further complication creeps in. The EEC as an economic bloc with farm-produce surpluses that are got rid of overseas at almost giveaway prices is not a particularly pleasing body to its trading partners who also have to meet the demands of their farmers.

The conflict between the United States and Europe over the EEC's agricultural policy springs from both sides' desire to ensure their farmers a decent living and to prevent inroads into their production.

On this count social welfare and political considerations are in the foreground. All connection with economic reason has been lost.

It is true that agriculture is subsidised in almost all countries of the world. But the perfectionism shown by the EEC in its efforts to protect itself from the international market on the one hand with variable protective customs duties and to gain a foothold on the world market on the other hand by means of sales of cheap farm produce is a nuisance of the first water for those countries affected, a number of which are emerging nations.

Nevertheless there will be little changing this system after the four applicant countries have joined the EEC and thus accepted it. Otherwise the French, who cash in the most from this system would scupper the European communities.

There remains the hope that agricultural protectionism can be worn away somewhat within the framework of the GATT international trade agreement.

Experts predict that in the foreseeable future most underdeveloped States will be producing enough food for their own needs and will move into the same category as those that produce surpluses.

Thus the fertility of the land, something which in former centuries was considered a godsent blessing, may become a major curse as a result of agricultural over-productivity.

Gerhard Meyenburg

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 17 January 1972)

Bigger but fewer farms

The speed at which the structure of agriculture in the Federal Republic is changing has increased. In 1971 a total of 82,298 farming concerns (6.6 per cent) was given up. This was more than in 1970 and was considerably higher than the yearly average over the long term.

Between 1949–70 on average 33,100 farms were wound up. These figures, it must be remembered, only apply to holdings of 1.25 acres or more. Since 1949 the number of farm holdings has dropped by a total of 778,000 (a decrease of forty per cent.)

In 1971 the Federal Republic still had 1,160,00 farms covering a total of 12,700,000 hectares of land (31.75 million acres). Sixty-two per cent of these holdings were smaller than ten hectares (25 acres) and a mere sixteen per cent were more extensive than twenty hectares (fifty acres).

The average size of the West German farm in 1971 was 10.95 hectares (28 acres). Since 1947 the average size of farms in this country has risen by 58 per cent.

This process of change in the structure of agriculture affected the different kinds of holding in differing ways. As was to be expected it was the smallholdings of 0.5 to ten hectares (1.25 to 25 acres) that were cut back the most (by 9.8 per cent). There was a similar *increase* numerically (9.4 per cent) in larger farms of fifty hectares (125 acres) and more.

In the ten-to-twenty hectares category there was a cutback of 5.6 per cent and in the twenty-to-fifty hectares bracket an increase of 5.8 per cent.

(Die Welt, 13 January 1972)

Printers at the top of the best-paid lists

Once again the branch of industry that paid the most to its workers in 1971 was the print. In the printing business the average gross hourly earnings were 8 Mark 56 Pfennigs.

In the chemicals industry the average hourly earnings were 7 Marks 87, followed by coalmining with 7 Marks 59. Mining was top of the league in 1958 as far as hourly pay was concerned.

According to these statistics published by the Confederation of Federal Republic Trades Unions the fourth in the league was the building trade with 7 Marks 54 Pfennigs per hour, then came iron and steel with 7 Marks 48 and the metal-working industries with 7 Marks 35.

Women workers come off best in the building trade offices where they earn on average 5 Marks 75 Pfennigs per hour. In the chemicals industry they are paid 5 Marks 55.

Printing and publishing is again top of the league with regard to average gross monthly pay for white-collar workers. They can earn 1,902 Marks. Chemicals is again second with 1,873 Marks, paper processing next paying 1,829 Marks, the building trade 1,814 Marks and paper-making in its first stages paying 1,718 Marks.

The top earners among the women in this bracket are in the chemicals industry with average monthly pay of 1,295 Marks. Lignite mining offices pay women 1,244 Marks, the building trade 1,215 Marks, printing 1,205 and anthracite mining 1,191 Marks.

For male technical workers coalmining is top of the leagues with 2,105 Marks monthly average followed by printing and publishing, paying 2,082 Marks and paper manufacturing where technical workers can earn 2,003 Marks.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 6 January 1972)

'Black country' blues

If ever there were a major fire in the Ruhr there would not be enough water in the Rhine to put it out," the proverbial saying goes. It signifies that a crisis in this industrial centre of West Germany always has serious consequences for the national economy as a whole.

Coal and steel have of course made the Ruhr into what it still is today, one of the most important industrial centres in the world. But this impressive conglomeration of mining and metalworking concerns suffered from the outset from the most serious failure affecting all such areas where the industrial eggs have all been put in one basket – it did not have sufficient resilience and resistance to crises.

The "black giant" coal has been a struggling industry for a number of years now. And right in the middle of winter with coal dumps of more than ten million tons it has been essential to introduce short-time in the mines.

This crisis in the "black country" was not only brought about by a winter that has up till now been exceptionally mild, but far moreso by economic difficulties in the steel industry, proving once again that coal and steel, the Siamese twins of the industrial revolution, have still not been separated.

As turnover in the iron and steel industry flags so Ruhr coal goes not to the blast furnaces but to the dumps.

It was against this background that the round of pay talks in the iron and steel industry was held. With a pay increase of 7.1 per cent, including special arrangements, the question must be raised whether industrial peace was bought in this case at too high a price, considering the state of the industry.

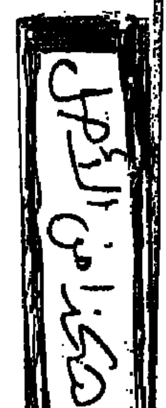
Without doubt the particular situation in the Ruhr at the moment played a decisive role in the agreement reached at the eleventh hour. In the Ruhr *IG Metall* the metalworkers' union is known to be on a stronger footing than in other heavy industry areas and came under pressure "from below".

In addition to this the leftists in heavy industry stepped up their agitation. In this light the end of the pay conflict in the iron and steel industry is a little reason bought at a very high price, especially as this is an industry that is deeply in the red.

So it is clear that the foundations of West Germany's "black country" are no longer firmly propped up. The most important step to be taken now is the introduction of a structural change along the Rhine and Ruhr with the aim of bolstering up the economic foundations with the help of industries that have good long-term growth prospects.

Only in this way can the susceptibility to economic and structural weaknesses be overcome. The Ruhr has long since lost the dominant role it once played as West Germany's industrial centre, but if our economy is to be made and kept healthy a thriving "black country" is the first requirement.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 15 January 1972)



■ TECHNOLOGY

Dye-stuff lasers promise to be useful in many sectors

Frankfurter Allgemeine

Nowadays there are any number of lasers emitting light of a clearly defined frequency at one or more wavelengths ranging from ultraviolet to fractions of a millimetre.

As a rule the frequencies cannot be altered by external means as they are predetermined by the internal energy of the atoms and molecules of laser substance that emit the light.

But the gaps in the laser light spectrum remain considerable with the result that a suitable wavelength is not available for many purposes.

This explains the importance of a new type of laser that, rather like a high-frequency transmitter, can be accurately tuned over a wider frequency range.

The dye laser, a recent newcomer to the market, seems likely to prove particularly useful and will make possible entirely new experiments in many sectors.

Like so many new developments the dye laser was discovered by chance. In the course of work on organic dyes with the aid of a ruby laser US research workers at IBM and Marburg University scientists Prof. F. P. Schäfer, W. Schmidt and J. Volze discovered independently of each other in 1966 that short bombardment of the dyestuffs with powerful laser beams induced the dyes themselves to function as lasers.

In the general run of things this in itself would have been nothing spectacular, signifying nothing more than the discovery of a new group of laser substances.

This country's Marburg research team was, however, the first to realise that dye lasers boast a completely new property. The wavelength of their light can be varied.

This is due to the special characteristics of the light emitted by dyestuff molecules. When, for instance, Rhodamine 6G or phthalocyanine are stimulated by ultraviolet light they emit a fluorescent beam that unlike the individual beams of other atoms has an uninterrupted range of several hundred angstroms.

An angstrom, it will be recalled, is a minute unit of length — wavelength in this instance — amounting to a ten millionth of a millimetre.

With the aid of a variety of procedures any frequency required within this relative wide frequency range can be put to laser use. A combination of prisms, for instance, can be introduced between the reflectors that "bounce" the laser beam to and fro. Alternatively, one or other of the reflectors can be replaced by a revolving optical lattice.

By simply adjusting the angle of these devices the entire frequency range of dye lasers can be utilised, concentrating at one point nearly all the energy that in normal fluorescence is distributed over a wide wavelength range.

With the aid of a variety of dyestuffs the 3,400 to 12,000 angstrom range can now be completely covered. What is more, the dyestuffs are extremely inexpensive in comparison with, say, a ruby crystal.

W. Schmidt of the Marburg team, who last year was awarded the Physics Association prize for his work in this field, has developed at the Oberkochen laboratories of Zeiss an extremely simple high-performance dye laser that is now commercially manufactured.

On stimulation with a flash lamp this laser develops an impulse capacity of several kilowatts. With the further aid of an intermediate filter any required wavelength can be beamed at a width of a mere 0.2 of an angstrom.

Schmidt's work, which is partly subsidised by the Federal Science Ministry, has enabled this country to catch up with the United States in one sector of laser development, a field in which America is now in as unassailable position as it is in, say, computers.

High intensity, clarity of line and adjustable frequency make the dye laser a spectroscopic tool with a wide range of applications.

In comparison with conventional methods absorption spectra can not only be registered faster and with a great improvement in resolving power making it possible to identify complex details; the beam is so intense that even the minutest amounts of a substance — atmospheric impurities, for instance — can be traced and identified.

Extremely short-lived states can also be investigated — stimulated molecules or the intermediate products of swift chemical reactions.

The possibility of tuning in to the precise wavelengths of atoms and molecules also makes it possible to stimulate them to fluorescence and either identify them or selectively inaugurate photochemical reactions.

At Zeiss dyestuff lasers have been used to identify three billionths of a gramme of sodium per cubic centimetre.

Adjustable lasers will also play an important part in laser telecommunications. The modulators that deliver the goods via light waves function only at relatively low frequancies with the result that high transmission capacities cannot in practice be utilised anywhere near to the full. This drawback can be circumvented by using a large number of neighbouring frequencies instead of a single one, adjustable lasers being, however, the only means of so doing. These lasers are not the only adjustable light sources now available. The semiconductor laser of lead, tin and telluride can be varied by means of current and the so-called Raman spin-flip laser can be varied via its magnetic field. Both will open up new possibilities in infrared spectroscopy.

Considerable progress has also been achieved with the aid of other procedures involving frequency adaptation via the interplay of light and certain crystals.

One laser beam, in principle, could transmit 500,000 televisi[on] programmes or 500,000 million phone calls. Siemens ha[s] established a three-mile network in Munich which converts t[he] signals. (Photo: Sieme[ns])

By utilising to the full these vario[us] methods, mixing frequencies and genera[t]ing octave light it is hoped one day t[o] cover the entire spectrum from the visib[le] end of the range to the millimet[re] wavelengths of high-frequency engineering.

H. Zettler

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 12 January 1972)

Airfoil challenges the hovercraft

Alexander Lippisch's airfoil dives. It has also flown 800 metres (2,500 ft) above the surface of Lake Constance. At first glance the X 113 Am airfoil boat has the look of a sophisticated flying boat. It is, however, a genuine hybrid, equally at home in water and in the air.

Designed by the grand old man of German aerodynamics, Alexander Lippisch, the prototype of the airfoil has completed its initial trials on the lake bordering this country and Switzerland. It has so far proved an unexpectedly roaring success.

The airfoil is at its best, however, when gliding immediately above the surface of the water. In this position the prototype can reach its top speed so far of 120 km/h (75 mph) at thirty per cent less power than would be required at higher altitudes.

Lippisch began work on the airfoil principle in the early sixties, initially in the United States. It is based on the assumption that with the right aerodynamic wing design ground airflow can be utilised to give added uplift.

Air intake up front is stowed away between the wing and the water surface, the outlet being narrower. The result is an air cushion developed aerodynamically and not with the aid of powerful engines as in the case of the hovercraft.

This uplift decreases to zero at a height equal to half the wingspan, in the prototype's case about three metres (ten feet). The airfoil then flies under its own steam like any other aircraft.

The shape of the airfoil is a reversed delta wing angled downwards, particularly at the rear.

During the Lake Constance trials the one-seater prototype proved even more stable than wind tunnel tests had seemed to indicate. On the crest of the waves test pilot Wolfgang Späte was able to leave go of the controls without the airfoil veering off course.

Even in heavy weather, the designers at Rhine Aviation, Mönchengladbach reckon, the airfoil will be able to operate — unlike the hovercraft, which is severely hampered by swell of any kind.

Hovercraft can, of course, hover whereas the airfoil does not glide until it has reached fifty km/h (thirty mph) but to do so they need far more powerful engines that make a good deal more noise.

The X 113 Am weighs 250 kilogrammes (550 lb), is 8.40 metres (27ft 6in) long, has a wingspan of 5.90 metres (19ft 5in) and manages with a 48-horse-power engine. Yet it is claimed to be capable of top speeds of 250 km/h (155mph).

Following further trials on the North Sea for in-depth comparison with current results not to mention flight (or whatever one is to call it) in heavy seas the manufacturers hope to be able to build the four-seater model originally designed but later shelved for cost reasons.

Yet the Ministry of Defence, which is sponsoring the project, has so far ploughed only a million Marks into the airfoil, the present prototype having cost some 350,000 Marks.

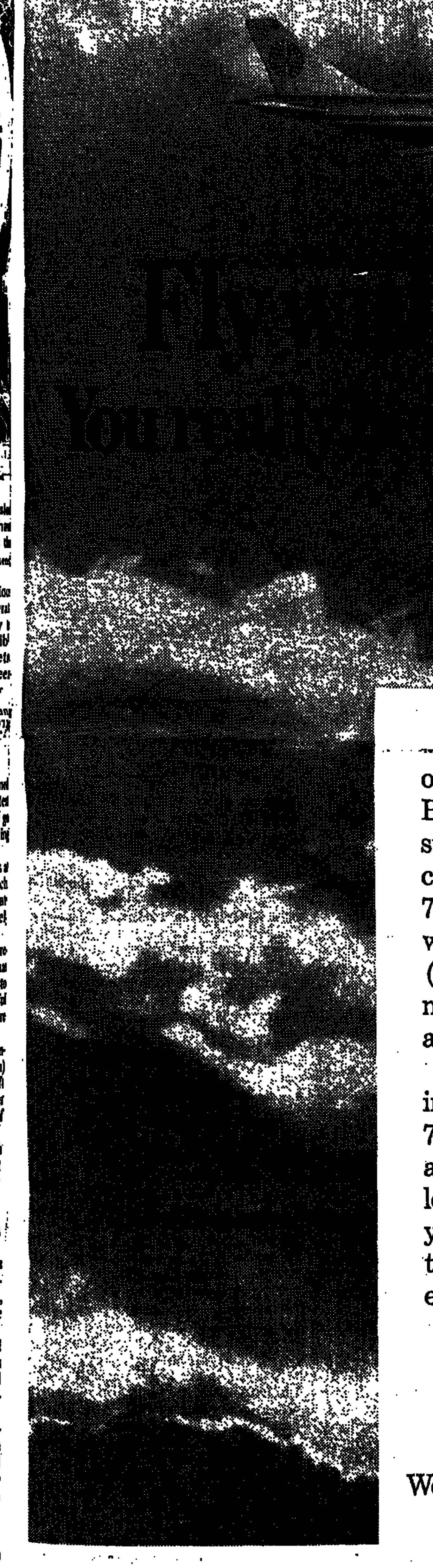
This is a drop in the ocean compared with many projects of this kind. Costs have been cut by using techniques tried and trusted in lightweight aircraft construction.

The designers reckon airfoils with payloads of up to ten tons are feasible. In addition to military uses as missile and torpedo carriers, landing craft and submarine location they have civilian uses in mind — in coastal traffic and as an express ferry.

Klaus Müller

(Die Welt, 19 January 1972)

Professor Lippisch's airfoil (Photo: VFW-Fokker)



■ PUBLISHING

Encyclopedia war gets more heated

One of the visitors to the 1808 Leipzig Book Fair was a young man from Dortmund who ran a small bookshop in Amsterdam. On 25 October, St Michael's Day, while searching through the stock of Friedrich Richter, the printer and publisher of the *Leipziger Tageblatt*, he found the manuscript of a lexicon that had not advanced beyond the letter "R". The publisher of this work of reference had gone bankrupt after producing the fourth volume.

This "Conversation Lexicon with Principal Consideration of Contemporary Times" had then changed owners many times. It brought none of them any luck. A fifth and uncompleted sixth volume were added but work on the unsuccessful publication – named Löbel-Franke after its founders – finally came to a standstill.

Friedrich Richter was therefore extremely happy when his guest from Amsterdam not only showed interest in the incomplete Löbel-Franke but decided on the spur of the moment to buy the rights of the work for the princely sum of 1,800 thalers.

The young man from Dortmund achieved what nobody else had succeeded. He issued what was left of Löbel-Franke from as early as 1809 onwards and a little later finished the work under the title "Conversation Lexicon or the Concise Handbook for Objects from the Arts and Sciences Featuring in Conversations with Consideration to the Events of Past and More Modern Times".

The history of what is today the most traditional, renowned and well-known publishers of reference works – over ninety per cent know of the concern – had begun.

The name of the young bookseller from Dortmund and Amsterdam was Friedrich Arnold Brockhaus. Today, 150 years later, all volumes published by the concern he established bear his initials – FAB.

But the world of lexicons is not as rosy in 1972 as it was in the nineteenth century when the Grosser Brockhaus had to be reissued fourteen times, not counting supplements and new revised editions, when the Grosser Meyer, set up along the lines of the Brockhaus in 1839 and intended as a competitor in the same market, was reissued five times, twice in 46 volumes, and a further dozen or so publishers were able to live off the lexicon market in Germany.

The terms "lexicon" and "education" are no longer identical as they were 100 or 150 years ago.

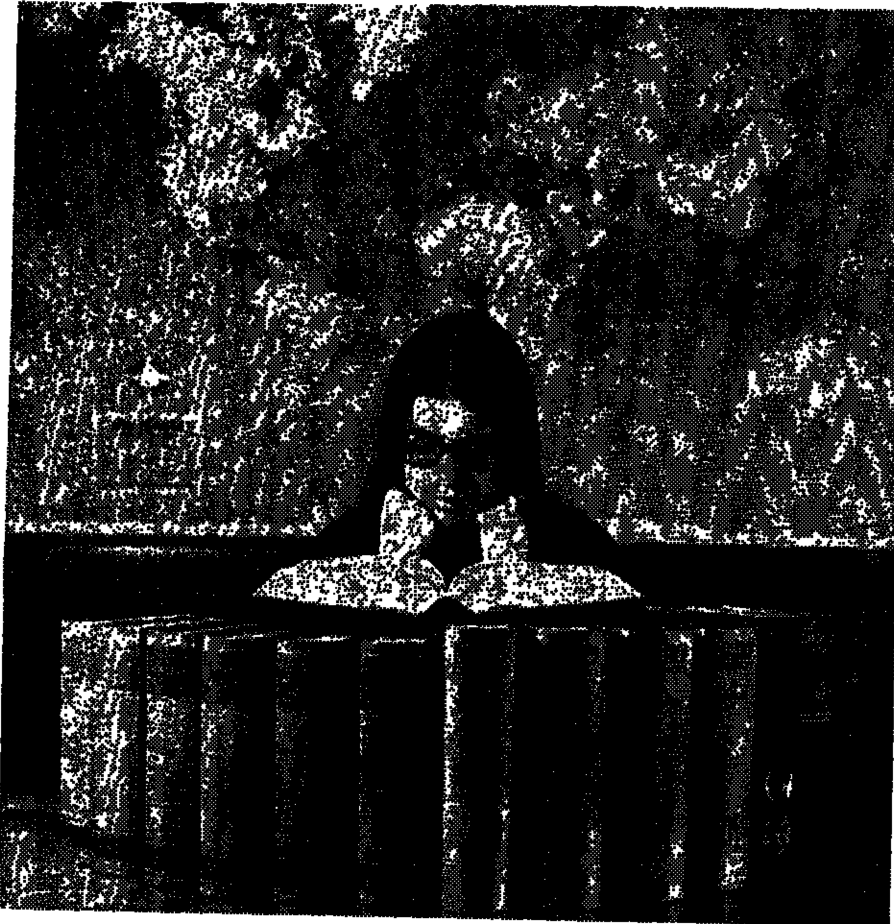
The society that indulged in conversation and needed a conversation lexicon no longer exists.

A lexicon bought in 1800 remained up-to-date for a generation as knowledge those days only doubled once every one hundred years. But more recently knowledge doubled in the ten years between 1950 and 1960 and in the six years from 1966 to the present day.

Most of the large encyclopaedia publish three volumes a year and the first volume is strictly speaking out-of-date by the time the letter "L" is reached.

Problems are posed by unforeseen events that are however of great importance. The most recent example of this can be found in volume fourteen of Brockhaus that will be appearing this March. Editorial work on the volume was concluded months ago and the section on "Pakistan" cannot therefore take full account of the latest events on the Indian subcontinent.

Encyclopedias always used to manage with between 150,000 and 200,000 entries. The large-scale encyclopaedia such as Meyer and Brockhaus have between 225,000 and 250,000 entries today and foreign encyclopaedia such as the French Larousse have up to 450,000 separate entries.



West Germans, including the pretty girls, are among Europe's most avid encyclopedia readers (Photo: Marianne von der Lancken)

The German vocabulary has now grown to a million words. The computer of the American Chemical Registry System recorded over a million chemical compounds in 1970 and 280 new ones are added daily. Zoologists differentiate between 750,000 types of insects. Thieme-Becker's art encyclopaedia lists 200,000 artists. The atlases published by Stieler and Andree contain some 310,000 geographical names in their index.

Apart from the difficulties this all involves, there is also the competition from the flood of encyclopaedias in recent years.

Rowohlt, Knaur, dtv and Ullstein have all issued paperback lexicons, mainly reprints or revised editions of already existing encyclopaedias. They have caused some pressure on the market.

Brockhaus has been publishing its twenty-volume encyclopaedia since 1966. Thirteen volumes are already available at a price of 79 Marks each and the series will be completed in 1974.

This large-scale operation, given three million Marks start by a bank, began with an initial printing of about thirty thousand copies, later exceeded the sixty thousand mark required to break even and has now settled at around one hundred thousand.

"Every new encyclopaedia we print represents a risk to the existence of the whole publishing house," a Brockhaus spokesman stated. "Our accountants live in a constant state of fear."

Another worrying factor is that the price of 79 Marks a volume was fixed eight years ago and cannot be increased despite higher wages and production costs.

Brockhaus alone has 1,300 contributors, most of them prominent. Professor Fritz Martini of Stuttgart for instance wrote about Gerhard Hauptmann. There is also a full-time editorial staff of 35.

Last year the Bibliographical Institute, backed by extensive market analyses, came on to the scene with Meyers Encyclopaedic Lexicon in 25 volumes, each costing 89 Marks.

"The two large encyclopaedia publishers, Brockhaus and Meyer, are like two ships sailing around a private lake reserved for them alone," comments Dr Johannes Kunsenmüller, Meyer's former editor-in-chief.

Meyer has "only" four hundred contributors but it does have the unique fa[illegible] of the Duden archives at its disposal.

Despite the fact that direct investment is lower the cost of producing a book is at least 300,000 Marks, deputy chairman Michael Wegner claims. About fifty per cent of the money has to be raised through outside capital but the sales necessary to cover costs are less than fifty thousand.

Another publishing giant, though without such a tradition in issuing encyclopaedias, has now entered this field. Bertelsmann of Gütersloh have announced plans for a "lexicotheque" and registered the name in the Patents Office in Munich.

The new set of encyclopaedias is meant to be another nail in the coffin of the old-style alphabetical works. Each of the 25 volumes costing 98 Marks measures [illegible] centimetres by 29.5 while Meyer has a 15.8 by 24.7 centimetre format.

What is more important is that they are divided into information categories. While the first ten volumes are arranged alphabetically as is conventional the other volumes are divided into subjects such as medicine, technology, art, literature and history.

These sections are also divided into three subsections. First of all there are the chapters giving basic information on the subject at hand and intended as a general introduction.

Secondly, there are chapters giving a cross-section of work on a particular branch of the subject and following the various developments. Lastly, there are detailed chapters in which individual branches are described exhaustively and with scientific exactitude.

The actual new feature of the Bertelsmann encyclopaedia will be the audio-visual information to be supplied from 1975 onwards. A press of a button, and readers will have technical or medical terms explained by means of film.

The fight between the three encyclopaedia giants has begun. Will it end in the death of one or the other of them?

Hardly. Polls conducted by all three concerns show that the Germans have remained the greatest readers of encyclopaedia in the world since Friedrich Arnold Brockhaus and Joseph Meyer started the fashion last century.

They accept as gospel anything they find written in the encyclopaedia in black and white (or in colour in Meyer and Bertelsmann). They are correspondingly angry when they find that the editorial staff of an encyclopaedia have slipped up.

An 87-year-old former engineer from Neuss recently wrote to Brockhaus, "In your encyclopaedia, which I otherwise greatly value, E 605 is described as an

Continued on page 11

Art dealers attack law benefiting artists

Pictorial artists are soon to have the same rights as composers have had for a long time and writers since recently – the revision of the copyright laws planned to come into effect in mid-February proposes that art dealers and auctioneers should pay artists five per cent of the price of any original works sold.

Artists are not allowed to forgo this right from the very outset and they will be entitled to inspect an art dealer's books. Their financial claims will be dealt with by a special association.

Art dealers are obviously not very pleased with this amendment, voicing their objections at a recent press conference in Cologne.

Their criticisms ranged from the fear that the West German art trade would lose its competitiveness in the international market once the law is passed to the claim that only already recognised artists would derive any financial benefits worth mentioning.

The Progressive Art Dealers Association went on to the attack by sending circulars to artists. In this letter the art dealers – who obviously cannot be described as progressive on this point – threatened that they would in future be unable to buy or commission works from living West German artists.

They stated that they would either stock more foreign works than is now the case or instead only accept works from German artists against a commission.

The Federal Association of Creative Artists (BBK) arranged its own press conference in the West Berlin Academy of Arts to answer the points raised by the art dealers in the circular and their own press conference.

The eight-thousand-member organisation stated that a similar law as the one proposed here was already in operation in France. They dismissed the threat of a number of art dealers to leave the Federal Republic by pointing out that similar regulations already existed or were planned for the near future in all other Central European countries.

Anatol Buchholtz, the Association president, and vice-president Dieter Rückhaberle stated that the new law would mean a real change of status for the artist. Instead of being dependent on art dealers he would become their partner.

The BBK also sees the danger of only prominent artists benefiting from the new law and admits that the artists' right to inspect an art dealer's books could degenerate into plain nosiness.

As soon as the law is passed therefore the BBK plans to get in touch with the art dealers to find a solution that is fair to both sides.

A solution concerning lump-sums could be sought and found. The GEMA has already worked successfully with this method and there is no reason why a creative arts agency such as Bild-Kunst of Frankfurt could not be equally as successful.

Hellmut Kotschenreuther

(Kieler Nachrichten, 20 January 1972)

■ THE ARTS

Art show in Stuttgart should not be missed

DIE WELT

Gunther Thiem wants to give the public another glimpse at the purchasing policy of the Stuttgart Staatsgalerie with the exhibition of graphic art which runs till 27 February and includes 161 water-colours, pastels and tempera works by 102 different artists since 1900.

This follows the exhibition *Die Handzeichnung der Gegenwart* (Contemporary drawings) which had the same aim and found nationwide acclaim a year ago.

At that time the extraordinarily high standards set by the Baden-Württemberg state collection was confirmed most convincingly in that it was able to provide a yardstick for the concurrent *Third Internationale of Drawing* being held in Darmstadt.

The present Stuttgart exhibition entitled *Zeichen und Farbe* (Drawing and colour) is not devoted to the very latest developments, but provides a documentation of coloured drawings of the whole twentieth century.

Great emphasis is laid above all on water-colours, which form was given a boost by the Expressionists of the Blauer Reiter school and the Brücke group in the years around the First World War.

There were those artists whose works were scorned after 1933 and banished from public collections. And in Stuttgart, too, there are very few examples of the Nazi's "debased art" extant. Many examples that could have formed the basic stock from 1948 onwards when carefully planned collecting could begin again never escaped the purge.

The Stuttgart Staatsgalerie shrewdly concentrated on specialisation, which is clearly shown in the stock of coloured works exhibited here for the first time, which can only be on show in the winter because of their sensitivity to light and for the same reason cannot be sent out to other galleries like black and white drawings.

The centre of the exhibition is Paul Cézanne, one of the most important impetuses to modern art, whose water-colour *Pistachio Tree at Chateau Noir* comes close to Cubist picture conposition in its distribution of colour values.

Around Cézanne revolves the Fauvist Maurice de Vlaminck with a glowingly toned water-colour *Southern Landscape with Village* and the *Jugenstil-influenced* Théophile Alexandre Steinlen with the elegant work *Chansons d'Amour*. These who help forge a link to contemporary French coloured graphic art.

The self-reliance and revolutionising achievement of the German Expressionists, who raised the water-colour painting to an entirely new kind of artistic mode of expression, is well borne out by the stock of the Stuttgart graphic collection.

Examples of the lines of emancipated coloured graphic art are to be found in Ernst Ludwig Kirchner's works, including the magnificent pastel *Strasse mit roter Kokotte*, and Erich Heckel's water-colour *Lesende Frau*, Karl Schmidt-Rottluff's water-colour *Männlicher Kopf*, Franz Marc's *Blaues Pferd* and *Rotes Reh*, Christian Rohlf's tempera work *Mann mit Zylinder* but above all Emil Nolde's water-colour self-portrait.

Extraordinary importance can be attached to the works by Paul Klee in the possession of the Stuttgart gallery. Of the nine works on exhibition dating from between 1917 and 1937 the water-colour on pencil *Gebirgsbildung* of 1924 is outstanding for the balance of the drawing and colouring.

Just as widespread is the significance attaching to Oskar Schlemmer, whose water-coloured profile figures can be reckoned among the most beautiful works at the exhibition.

Near to his works – and how could it be otherwise, considering their closeness as compatriots? – the works of Willi Baumeister are on show, including several water-colours and tempera works.

Considering the generally high standard of this exhibition it is hardly surprising that two of the great pioneers of the modern school, Vasily Kandinsky and Pablo Picasso, are represented.



Christian Rohlfs' *Bauernhäuser* painted in 1922 (Photo: Katalog)

Kandinsky is represented by two very fine works dating from 1930 and 1934 and Picasso with the pastel colour *King Dagobert* (1905) and *Female Nude by the Sea*.

For the rest this exhibition covers the working methods of the neo-Realists with works of very high quality as well as the individual paths taken by Abstract Expressionism including Emilio Vedova, Karl Appel, Sam Francis, Paul Jenkins and the Pop Artists Claes Oldenburg, Öyvind Fahlström and James Rosenquist.

All in all then this is a tour of the coloured graphic art of the Western world, which should not be missed. For at the end of next month these works of art have to vanish into dark storerooms at the Staatsgalerie for their own good. Who knows when this nocturnal art will be on show again?

Wilhelm Eisenbarth

(Die Welt, 21 January 1972)

Theatre bestsellers

Sixteen living German-language playrights are to be found in the list of dramatists whose works were performed more than 75 times in 1971, the West German Stage Association states.

They are Flatow, Dürrenmatt, Henkel, Hochhuth, Hacks, Handke, Bauer, Forte, Pörtner, Frisch, Zuckmayer, Borgelt, Fitzthum, Walser, Schubert and Hildesheimer.

Sauvajon, a Frenchman, is however top of the list with his *Tchao* which was performed 606 times.

The Gipsy Baron took first place in the most performed musical works with 376 showings. *The Land of Smiles* was second with 324 performances. The first opera – *Fidelio* – was in sixth place with 271 performances.

(Die Zeit, 14 January 1972)

Continued from page 10

extremely poisonous pesticide which is also dangerous to warm-blooded animals. Two grams are enough to kill an adult, it is stated. I found this fact very useful as I am 87 and have long wanted to put an end to my life. I recently took twenty grams of this allegedly so fatal poison without its having the desired effect. Where did you get your false information from? Surely your encyclopaedia can be taken seriously, to a certain extent at least? "

Brockhaus of course had meant pure E 605. The E 605 available in chemists can only be bought in diluted form.

Hanns Lothar Schütz

(Welt am Sonntag, 16 January 1972)

Max Tau, poet and lover of mankind is 75

Max Tau moved while still young from his birthplace in Upper Silesia to Berlin, where he sought humanity. The first he found were teachers during the First World War who introduced him into the world of literature.

Later on, in the twenties, it was poets, novelists and graphic artists who helped crystallise out his sense of seismographic feeling for what was real and permanent. He brought them to publisher friends of his.

The greatest of these also came on the track of his talent – Samuel Fischer, Bruno Cassirer, and the older Rowohlt. They saw him as the critic with the heart of gold. In those days too a critic whose heart was not made of stone was a rarity.

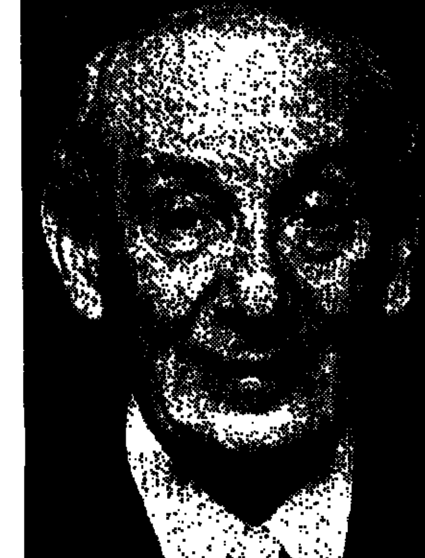
He helped to build a bridge of friendship between publishers and authors.

Tau said: "Any friend can be the bridge to the next friend, any poet can be the pioneer who leads the way for another poet. In those days most young writers had one beautiful characteristic: they loved to give recognition to others of their ilk."

These are astonishing words from Max Tau's fate trilogy "Das Land, das ich verlassen mußte" (The country I had to leave behind), a work for which he was awarded in 1950 the first West German book trade's peace prize. Many other honours have also been bestowed on Tau, for instance honorary citizen award of Kiel University in 1965.

Max Tau would probably have remained an outstanding figure in the publishing world all his life if it were not for the dreaded year 1933.

Persecution at that time was a curse to him and his family but there was a silver lining to the cloud. It brought him into contact with the people with whom he had fallen in love at an early age – the



Norwegians. The refugee found his country, as the title of the second volume of his trilogy is called.

Sweden too showed Max Tau noble hospitality when he had to make another flight to safety. But as soon as conditions were suitable he returned to Norway.

Now there began for him the much more difficult task of building a bridge between the country he had discovered and the country he had never really lost, between Norway and Germany. This too was a task that he was able to carry out successfully.

From man to man, from friend to friend, from literature to literature he built the archways of a bridge called reconciliation. As a consequence the third autobiographical book by this author has the title "Auf dem Wege zur Versöhnung" (On the road to reconciliation).

His narrative style is calm, modest, devoid of all emphasis on the "Ich" and helps to give the young Germans that Max Tau loves so much an understanding of the recent past and their fathers' generation.

The three volumes of his autobiography provide the light which he himself says should emanate from the poet. He became a poet through necessity. As witness to his talent, apart from the trilogy, there are his books "Glaube an den Menschen" (1946) and "Denn über uns ist der Himmel" (1954), expressing his "belief in mankind" and knowledge that "above us is Heaven".

These are quiet, calm titles on a market that is noted for its brashness. They speak of certainty in God and belief in Man, two words that seem to have been sadly lost to our language.

In Max Tau's small flat on the Oslofjord with windows looking out on the ships making their way towards the sea and the harbour I rediscovered a part of the old Berlin.

Pictures of or from Berlin – by Slevogt, Meidner, Liebermann, Orlik and George Grosz. They are all men who travelled the same road as Max Tau. Berlin, Germany and Norway seem beautifully united in his home.

When he celebrated his 75th birthday there on 19 January his many friends from all over the world sent their congratulations.

Hugo Hartung

(Photo: dpa)

(Kieler Nachrichten, 18 January 1972)



■ EDUCATION

School magazines fail to attract viable readership

Frankfurter Rundschau

Girls at Frankfurt's Bettinaschule handed their fellow-pupils questionnaires on 11 February 1967 stating that the replies would be used as the basis of an article to appear in the next edition of the school magazine.

Gazette-Bienenkorb — as the school magazine was called — gained nationwide attention a few days later because of this survey. Question 11a: "Do you want sexual intercourse?" and 11b: "From what age do you think it is desirable for a person to engage in sexual intercourse?" led to weeks of discussions amongst pupils, teachers and parents.

At the beginning of November 1971 *Gazette-Bienenkorb* was distributed at school playgrounds in Frankfurt.

School magazines used to be restricted to school affairs in the narrow sense of the word and were seen as part of the overall educational idea of co-administration by pupils.

The magazines dealt mainly with ideas, proposals and criticisms of various aspects of school life. Headlines such as "Only 200 Marks for the Red Cross collection" were common.

The constructive criticisms consolidated the system of co-administration by pupils which was represented as a good idea in theory with shortcomings in its practical application.

Through their criticisms and general opposition the school magazines gradually departed from the idea of co-administration which had got bogged down anyway.

First of all they turned to outside problems such as conscientious objection, the lowering of the voting age, the State and the Church and the local election successes of the National Democrats.

As these articles were often censored pupils got into difficulties with school authorities and became aware of their real position.

Pupils as a whole adopted a sceptical attitude towards their political magazines. The editors had to make the magazines visually attractive and divided them into entertainment, education and political sections at the editorial level.

"There are pupils who are no longer prepared to cooperate," began the first pamphlet distributed in Frankfurt by the Independent and Socialist Pupils Action Centre.

Karl-Heinz Leonhardt, then on the staff of the school magazine *gymnasium*, called on Frankfurt's schoolchildren to gather for their first discussion on 26 April 1967.

Today about 165 school magazines appear in the Federal state of Hesse. There is a trend away from the publication for individual schools to regional issues that are sent to several schools within one town or a certain area.

Interest is lacking both in the pupils "own" magazines and periodicals catering for this section of the community. Bärmeier and Nickel's magazine for schoolchildren, *underground*, only existed some two years. The concern started getting into the red when it only sold forty thousand copies in July 1970 and *underground* was wound up.

The Trade Unions Federation's free *informationsdienst für schülerpresse* (information service for the pupils' press) has for years had a constant circulation of about 1,800 copies in the Federal Republic.

The subject matter has now changed and articles discuss schoolchildren's problems, general educational matters such as the teacher shortage or even questions such as capital wealth accumulation which have nothing to do with education.

The Central Advertising Agency in Mainz and Berlin is compiling statistics on school magazines. A drop in the number of publications has been recorded here too: "We now only have one hundred customers in Hesse."

Ulrich Monz of the Junge Presse Hessen claims that the reason for the declining number of school magazines is the halt to the spread of politics in the schools.

Law student Monz believes that the Junge Presse Hessen should work at grass-roots level. Regional branches of the organisation have been established in Kassel, Darmstadt, Giessen and Frankfurt. "Into the country," is now the motto.

Papers belonging to the organisation are given legal aid, if they need it. Three lawyers are available but help often comes in addition from the Hesse Ministry of Education in Wiesbaden with

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Fifteen per cent of students are married

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

Fifteen per cent of all West Gen students registered at universitie the Federal Republic for the summer term were married. This is a of 51,000.

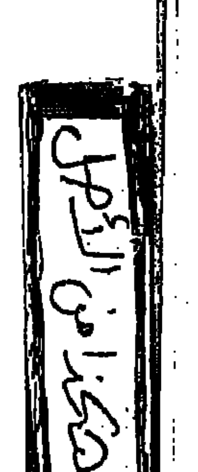
Most students households have monthly income of between 900 1,500 Marks but living condition students are still on the whole adequate, according to a governm study now submitted to the Bunde

The proportion of male students are married has doubled in the twenty years. The equivalent figure women has increased fivefold. Sixty cent of married students are 26 or mo few are younger than 22. Half of student couples have children.

Contrary to the widespread belief people are getting married too early, study concludes that three quarters of married students are in their final yea university. In some 75 per cent of marriages one of the partners had alre finished studies and had a steady job.

High rents are a great problem many married students, especially th with children. One in four couples children pay a monthly rent over Marks, a third pay between 206 and Marks

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 14 January 1972)



■ THE SCIENCES

Poison-free foods are hard to find

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

"Products that do not have an element of residual wastes are practically impossible to find today, at least as far as organochloric compounds are concerned," the Kiel-based Agricultural Examination and Research Institute stated in a publication issued on its hundredth anniversary.

This means that people today are unable to consume vegetable foodstuffs without toxic impurities as they are simply not available.

Poisons of this type – usually pesticides and insecticides – might not have been excreted as they pass from plant to animal to man but might have built up in the body of recipients.

As there is no reliable information on how toxic these substances are for humans, people have good cause for being worried about their daily bread.

Professor Werner Kübler of Kiel University Children's Hospital recently expressed his concern at this state of affairs.

Children are particularly endangered by toxic residue in foodstuffs, he stated. Every new substance brings with it dangers to which the child's organism in particular is sensitive. These include chronic poisoning, a tendency to cancer, cell damage and disorders in the biological regulation systems.

The problem begins with contaminated soil. Of the 150 pesticide substances available in the Federal Republic in 1969 as many as 130 were suspected of forming toxic wastes.

Almost one thousand different recognised preparations were on sale, many of them containing a mixture of three or four active substances.

Over ninety per cent of the total quantities produced and used were sprayed on plants as insecticides. The remaining ten per cent were used on animals or for other purposes.

Vegetables like potatoes and carrots that grow below the surface as well as fruit growing above the earth are contaminated by the residual wastes.

Sensational reports have recently shown the extent to which poisons can accumulate in fruit and grain before these products reach the public.

Millers recently complained bitterly about the high content of lindan found in flour. Lindan, a poison gas, is carbohydrachlorate similar to DDT but four times as poisonous. Fourteen grams could prove fatal, if taken orally.

It was not always possible to prevent higher residual quantities of insecticide than the law allowed from getting into the flour, they added. If the samples taken by health inspectors exceed the allowed limit, the millers have to pay a fine and the costs of proceedings.

Dr Walter Heeschen of the Federal Institute for Milk Research also found chlorinated insecticides in milk in Kiel. The amounts are far below those allowed by law but Heeschen did point out that it had not yet been decided internationally the extent to which chlorinated carbohydrates had an additive effect.

Heeschen found greater quantities of chlorinated insecticides in mothers' milk though he believes that this finding should be judged by toxicologists dealing primarily with the sphere of human medicine.

It is exactly this point where discussions must begin on the question of how toxic chlorinated carbohydrates actually are. Little is known about this at present.

Foodstuff chemists and toxicologists agree on the whole that the maximum quantities laid down by the law can be exceeded without there being an acute danger of poisoning.

Dr Ohnesorge, the Kiel toxicologist, states that the limits set down by the law are not the levels at which poisons begin to take effect but he believes it possible that the accumulated effect also noted with DDT could cause damage. Like DDT, other chlorinated carbohydrates are also stored in the fatty tissue of warm-blooded creatures.

The Federal Health Bureau also believes that this is where the danger lies. Professor Dieter Grossklaus, the head of the authority, stated that the amounts of poison can steadily increase because of the build-up of residual waste in the plant-animal-man cycle.

While acute poisoning is minimal, chronic poisoning can lead to irreparable liver damage and disorders in the formation of cholinesterases, a process upon which the functioning of the passage of nerve impulses depends.

Grossklaus, like many other scientists, demands a series of standards for foodstuffs of animal origin as there are already for vegetable foodstuffs.

His Bonn colleague Maier-Bode states that the maximum quantity regulations should be extended to fodder and foodstuffs of animal origin so that they will be subject to the law.

Now that the notorious DDT has practically disappeared from the market after a government ruling, the grain industry has a quicker solution ready for the second dangerous chlorinated carbohydrate than the two scientists – it has called upon the government to ban lindan completely. *Dirk Wilhelmsen*

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 14 January 1972)

Meteor to investigate organic structures in West African seas

Frankfurter Allgemeine

The research ship *Meteor* set sail on its 26th expedition on 19 January on a trip that will take it to the West African coast where it will measure water temperatures and observe the chlorophyl content of the water surface.

The main aim of the expedition is to examine those areas where cold masses of water rich in nutrition rise up to the surface from the depths of the ocean.

These areas are of great importance as the cold currents that rise up from the depths along the coasts of all tropical waters are thought to bring mineral nutrition with them and thus provide the basis for the production of organic substances.

The production of organic substances in the sea will be examined at the same time. Recently it has been found that there is a second nutritional cycle alongside the direct cycle of plant nourishment via the already-known chain.

This is based on the organic substances and salts dissolved in sea water that are excreted in great quantities by both sea weed and animal plankton.

Although these substances sometimes inhibit growth, they are the main nutrition of bacterial flora that form the beginning of a nutritional chain leading to fish.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 19 January 1972)

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which the Junge Presse Hessen has relatively good contacts.

The organisation receives three thousand Marks a year from the Ministry, enabling it to publish two circulars a year. The Federal state's schoolchildren's organisation receives thirty thousand Marks but the Junge Presse Hessen has no legal entitlement to public money. Donations from trade unions, political parties and private individuals help the organisation make ends meet.

The Junge Presse Hessen puts on a brave face as it gets by all its difficulties. Cooperation with the Hesse Central Bureau for Political Education has proved beneficial. An educational trip to Moscow took place in December 1971 for instance.

On the organisation's programme for 1972 are a visit to the Hessischer Rundfunk broadcasting station, an apprentices' seminar and a debate with Education Minister Professor Ludwig von Friedeburg. *Karin Storch*

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 15 January 1972)

Bacteria research still in infancy, Kiel microbiologist claims

No more than a tenth of all existent types of bacteria are known today, scientists believe. Professor Hirsch, the Kiel microbiologist, is investigating this claim and has already found hundreds of new species though he has not classified them all yet.

While working in the United States, Professor Hirsch took an inventory of all the bacterial flora living in a small shady pond on the campus of Michigan University.

Using unconventional methods – an American researcher constructed a submarine microscope from a normal Zeiss microscope – he found three hundred new, often bizarre and interesting types of bacteria during the two and a half years he spent working at the pond where only some thirty types of bacteria had been found before.

So far his discoveries have appeared in no scientific publication. All information so far is to be found in his sketches or personal files.

His equipment revealed a varied confusion of the strangest types and forms. He found bacilli with warts, cylinder-shaped varieties with protruding thorns, sack-shaped cells that caught other bacteria with their tentacles and the parasite *Henricia conica* type which attaches itself to the seabed by means of mucous threads and forms a daughter cell at the other end, protecting it with long tufts of hair.

The three hundred or so new types found at the pond on Michigan University campus are only a beginning to the discoveries that are to be made, even in this small pool.

There is as yet no comprehensive quantative list of the flora with these new discoveries either. What is more, many of these types include forms with different metabolisms, forms that are therefore different species.

Hirsch's mass discovery was not merely a lucky accident. He looked for new bacteria in streams and large lakes in other parts of the United States and always found a wealth of unknown species.

Since moving to Kiel, Professor Hirsch has started to look for unknown species in North Germany as well and with equal success. An interesting feature is that many of the new species first found by him in the United States are now being discovered in the lakes of Schleswig-Holstein.

Up to now the Professor has almost always dealt with bacteria that are particularly striking, those that cause sickness in humans, cause decay or are important in nutrition.

The "silent majority" of the bacteria world, those that do not spoil food, kill



people, pollute water or block pipelines, have largely escaped the attention of microbiology.

Only recently has a start been made on building up microbiology into the basic research of bacteria and similarly harmless microbes.

It is only this fundamental research that will enable man to gain maximum benefit from these fellow-creatures of his. The importance of microbes to modern technology is shown by the expansion of the subject of bio-technology.

By using bacteria and microbes, bio-technology produces a large number of organic substances more rationally than by chemical and synthetic processes. Enzymes, vitamins, antibiotics, protein, citric acid and other substances are all produced by means of bio-technology.

But bio-technology is only using a tiny fraction of all existing species of bacteria as Professor Hirsch has shown. Only a fraction of the potential of microbes has been utilised.

Professor Hirsch shows the large number of possibilities presented by a single species of bacteria in his detailed report on the *hyphomicrobium*, a strange club-shaped cell with subsidiary cells growing at the end of long stems.

This microbe species lives in water polluted by certain carbon compounds such as formaldehyde or urea. It can therefore be used as an indicator of water pollution.

That is not all. As a consumer of prussic acid compounds it can be put to direct use as a purifier of highly toxic galvanic effluents.

Because of its physiology it is an excellent test object for examining the influence of chemicals on cell growth. It also permits observation of the basic life processes such as reproduction and cell division.

During reproduction Professor Hirsch was able to observe processes suggesting that the distribution of basic cell substance was a rapid procedure taking place in a matter of minutes or seconds.

It seems as if this new basic research will open up new scientific fields of great importance. *Harald Steinert*

(Handelsblatt, 19 January 1972)

■ OUR WORLD

Good future for exports of fair equipment

Frankfurter Rundschau

A five-day' long exhibition has been staged in Düsseldorf to show to the "travelling public" the latest sensations and attractions that will be available for the public from the north to the south of the country in the forthcoming season of local fairs and market days.

This fair, entitled in German *Schausteller '72*, is the largest of its kind in Europe.

The romantic associations of circuses, of marionette theatres and the like is fast disappearing. Technology has top place. It is with the help of this technology that fair-stall owners hope to overcome their urgent staff problems.

Fair-stall owners are giving their whole attention to the question of swings and roundabouts and dodgem cars, which can be dismantled and re-assembled in double quick time. A French firm demonstrated how their *Baby 2000* roundabout could be dismantled in a few minutes and loaded on to an articulated lorry.

These days fair-stall owners use hydraulic systems and cranes to assemble and break up their stalls when previously the whole operation used to take a couple of days at least. Studies are already being carried out as to how to apply press-button technology to the setting up and dismantling operation at fairs. Manufacturers claim that the first trials have been successful.

In order to attract people to local fairs manufacturers are obliged to think up greater and greater attractions. Soon the largest big wheel in the world will be built in the Federal Republic, exceeding the Prater in Vienna by forty metres. The Vienna wheel is only 60 metres high.

New excitements are being built into the big dipper. Some of these, 900 metres in length, can in a distance of 20 metres reach speeds up to 70 kilometres an hour. And manufacturers are foretelling that it will not be long before hovercraft are an attraction at local fairs.

Electronics are being used to ensure that accidents do not occur on the big dipper. Speeds at curves and spins are controlled so that maximum safety is achieved. Stretches of track are electronically controlled so that collisions cannot occur. Manufacturers maintain that their accident rate is only 0.01 per cent, although during the 200-day season from Easter to Christmas between 120 and 150 million people visit fairs throughout the Federal Republic.

Fashion to a large extent dictates what fair-stall owners ought to produce for attractions. When fair equipment is no longer attractive it is changed and the old is exported where it would be appreciated. Africa and Asia are appreciative recipients of West German used fair equipment.

New outlets for fair equipment are appearing in the Soviet Union. When last year fair-stall owners from all over the world met in Moscow, Muscovites stood for hours in long crowds to have a go in the *super-jet* displayed from the Federal Republic. Soviet interest in fair equipment from the West is lively, according to manufacturers from Düsseldorf.

Manufacturers in the Federal Republic, France and Italy expect to earn a few million roubles for fair equipment imported by the Soviet Union, where it is proposed to establish something like 200 fairgrounds between the Dnieper and the Volga. The first orders have already been submitted.

West German manufacturers basically gear their operations to exports, for seventy per cent of their production, worth between 80 and 100 million Marks, is exported. Sixty per cent of total exports go to the United States, approximately thirty per cent goes to EEC countries and ten per cent to Scandinavia.

Four major firms dominate production, followed by a host of small firms. Two of the major firms are Heinrich Mack, Waldkirchen and Anton Schwarzkopf, Tannhausen.

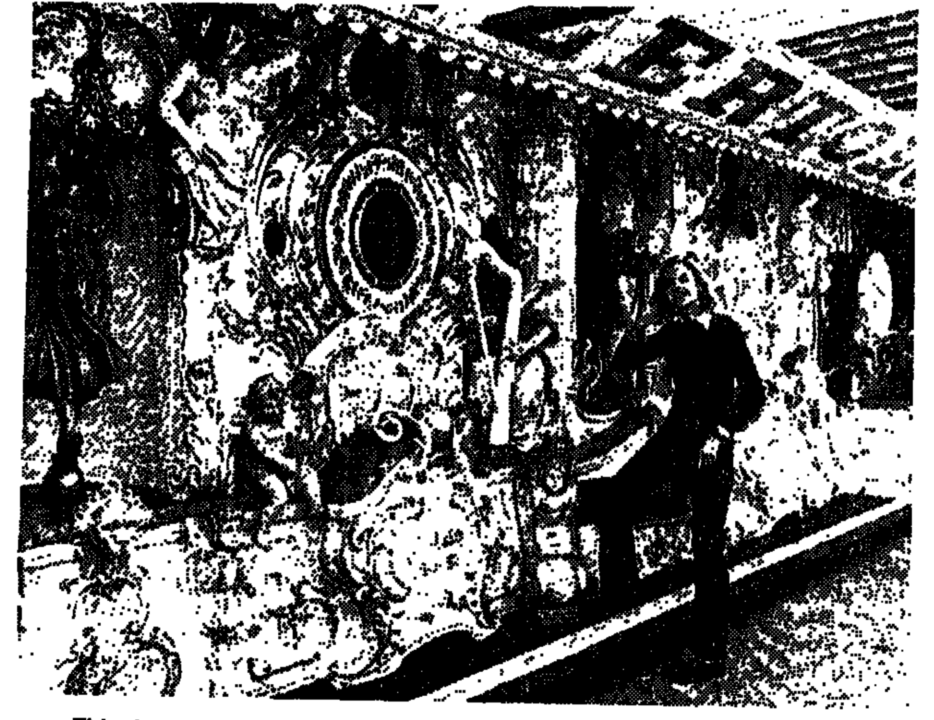
The Düsseldorf fair is not only a fair to show off new technical developments. The fair includes eating stalls selling sausages, beer-stands and such games as try-your-strength-by-hitting-the-bell-with-the-hammer.

A small exhibition displayed pictures of life as a fair-stall owner in the past. A small Lanz-Bulldog, 1926 vintage, awakened sentimental memories among those who could remember. And a barrel organ, the world's largest and oldest, turned out popular tunes, including a selection from 'My Fair Lady'.

This organ, constructed by Ruth & Sons, belongs to Anton Beurmann, 66, a well-known fair-stall owner. He discovered it abandoned in a barn. People in Berlin were delighted that he had found the organ. A search had been going on for it for more than ten years. And it cost Anton Beurmann 125,000 Marks to restore it.

Werner Benkhoff

(Handelsblatt, 17 January 1972)



This nineteenth century fair organ was a big attraction at the Düsseldorf fair

(Photo: Claus Wolde)

Record year for sea rescue

Frankfurter Allgemeine

"Ship in distress!" last year alone t alarm was raised 991 times along t West German coast, bringing the co guard rescue services into action. 99 this is so far the largest number emergencies in any one year and ma rise of one third within the past years.

This development has arisen becau the growing popularity of water sp and it has posed problems for *Deutsche Gesellschaft zur Rettung Sc brüchiger* (The German Maritime Re Service), according to Captain Hans ber-Credner, the business manager of rescue service who was speaking in men. He is backed up by the head of Sea Emergency Rescue Service, C John Schumacher.

Last year their men saved 1,361 peo from the peril of the seas. The socie annual report shows that apart from the service took 168 sick or inju people from on board ships and that additional 473 ships and boats were gi assistance.

The total number of sailors in dist who have been aided by the rescue ser since it was formed in 1865 is 22,466.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zei für Deutschland, 18 January 19

Figure fetish

Every other women and one in men worry about their figure, acco ing to the Advisory Council for Slimm Problems, Frankfurt.

Concern over a slim figure has increa considerably over the past ten years! 1965 only 36 per cent of those questio ed admitted to "doing something ab the figure", but this year 44 per cent the sampling admitted to this.

In order to become slim or to rem slim 60 per cent of those questioned w on a slimming diet, 41 per cent tried run excessive pounds off, 40 per c "art as little as possible". 37 per c engaged in gymnastics or similar spo 16 per cent sweated the extra pou away in a sauna bath.

Many of those questioned reduced th weight by taking laxatives or appe quelling tablets.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 2 January 19

■ SPORT

Ice hockey coach lays long-term plans with youngsters in mind

Ice hockey is a sport for he-men – and it sometimes shows. Take, for instance, the American team at last year's world championships in Switzerland. Before leaving they demolished the Geneva hotel in which they had been staying.

Disappointment was doubtless the reason why. Relegation from the "A" group of competing countries so upset them that they reduced their hotelier's furniture to matchwood.

Arne Stromberg coached the Swedish team for the same championships. Shortly afterwards he resigned and wrote his memoirs, claiming that his protégés' minds had been full of nothing but drink, cards and pornography.

There will be a great deal more to it than that, this country's Gerhard Kiessling comments. You cannot earn your living from a sport for years and then, with the ink not yet dry on your resignation, sling mud at ice hockey in such a facile fashion.

"Ice hockey," Kiessling says, "is a wonderful sport for young men provided the trainer sounds the right note. Surveys have revealed that there are fewer injuries in ice hockey than in, say, football."

Kiessling is the coach of the West German team that much to everyone's surprise avoided relegation last year at Berne and Geneva. He hails from the GDR, was an ice-skating champion there, studied in Leipzig and was also trained in Moscow.

His instructor at the Moscow Institute of Physical Education was Anatoli Tarassov, chief coach to the Soviet world champion team for the past decade or so.

Tarassov is the man who coined the dictum that "ice hockey is increasingly developing into a war on ice."

Conflict will be resumed on two fronts this year, at Sapporo, Japan, where Olympic gold, silver and bronze medals and placings will be at stake, and in Czechoslovakia, where the world championships are to be held.

Kissling listens impassively to a list of the season's action-packed programme. The national team, at present training in Füssen, Bavaria, can already look back on the Federal league season, not to mention European, Alpine and Spengler cup matches. The season has been under way since 13 August.

Kiessling is well aware of the dilemma. Training has been scheduled to take up as much time as humanly possible and Olympic preparations will amount to ninety days, which is nonetheless none too much in comparison with the training other countries' teams are putting in.

Chief coach Kiessling has come to terms with the inevitable, though. The players' clubs want to take their gate-money, he concedes, and that is only natural.

What he has tried to do by way of a counterweight is to claim any spare time as his as far as the internationals are concerned. At every opportunity he gathered his select band together. Indeed, assembling them for odd weekends has proved the toughest organisational nut to crack.

Has it been worthwhile? This country has played twice against Japan, in Garmisch and Landshut, winning 9-1 and 6-3 respectively, but critics were quick to note the shortcomings.

Kiessling was only too ready to agree with them. He had little alternative but to comment with a sigh that "We will have to start all over again from scratch".

The reasons for this failure are easily grasped. The first is the entire ice hockey system in this country, the second the variations in ability.

In the national team the man who is his local club's star player has to knuckle under for once. He has to relearn precise instructions for a specific role as a member of the team.

The last preparatory games prior to the Winter Olympics took place on 18 January in Füssen and the following day in Bad Tölz. The opponents were Kladno and Bratislava teams, two of the best club teams in Czechoslovakia, but no new revelations were forthcoming.

Sapporo assumed overwhelming importance from 13 January on, the day on which the Olympic team was named. Twenty-four players had been nominated and were on hand at the training camp; four of them were to be disappointed.

Walter Köberle and Toni Pohl, both of Düsseldorf, Füssen goalkeeper Günter Knauss and Landshut back Michael Eibl were not on the final list.

The team has been rejuvenated – 25 per cent, Kiessling claims. Half a dozen old stalwarts, including Schichtl and Weissenbach, have been put out to graze, not for age reasons, though, but on the strength of their current form.

The mainstays have been retained, however. Kehle will be in goal at Sapporo and in Prague (from 7 to 22 April) just as he was at the last world championships.



Gerhard Kiessling (right) the coach of the West German ice hockey team

(Photo: Horstmüller)

Rainer Philipp, Anton Hofherr, Alois Schloder and Otto Schneitberger will also be in their usual positions.

The team may well look rather different at Prague but Kiessling would prefer to field the same team at the world championships as in the Olympics. "The more homogenous the two teams are the better."

Fresh targets have recently joined the world and Olympic tournaments. The best amateurs (the Soviet teams) and the best professionals (the Canadians) were to be matched in a World Cup tournament.

This particular project has been shelved for the time being, though. "Preliminary talks were as far as the preparations got," Kiessling says. "The Canadians then pulled out."

Another plan was drawn up by an American television company that proposed to finance a European professional league with the aid of advertising sponsors.

This idea too fell by the wayside. "It was a non-starter from the word go," Kiessling says. "The organisers would have to plough millions into the scheme. Where is the money going to come from?"

Kiessling is banking on the youngsters, his son, for instance. Sixteen-year-old Udo Kiessling is a member of the national junior team.

Kiessling senior has not by a long chalk abandoned the plan he outlined in public more than a year ago. Junior is to be given the best training facilities conceivable, maybe even going to a Canadian professional club for a spell.

He and two or three others of his age-group, the country's most promising youngsters, would then be able to study at first hand the pros and cons of professional ice hockey.

Charity begins at home as far as Gerhard Kiessling is concerned and the chief coach has been quick to grasp every available opportunity.

First and foremost be would like to do even better at the next world championships, to be held in Moscow in 1973, and better still at the 1974 world championships, to be held in this country.

Marc Steindamm

(Welt am Sonntag, 23 January 1972)

Four-time Olympic hockey player bows out

At Squaw Valley in 1960 Otto Schneitberger was the youngest member of this country's ice hockey team. Like Markus Egen in 1960 Schneitberger at 32 will be the oldest member of the team at this year's Winter Olympics in Sapporo.

A Bavarian born and bred in Bad Tölz, Schneitberger, who in everyday life looks nothing like what one would imagine an ice hockey star to, will set up a record at Sapporo that he shares only with long-distance skier Siegfried Weiss.

Weiss represented his country at four consecutive Winter Olympics, from 1956 to 1968. Schneitberger too is off to his fourth Winter Olympics, and both of them have not a medal to show for it.

Schneitberger's only wish is to beat Poland in the qualifying round and be one of the final six countries to fight it out in Makomanai hall, Sapporo.

In 1964 Schneitberger, who has so far been capped 88 times, switched from the mountains of Upper Bavaria and his home club Bad Tölz, with whom he had become national champion in 1962, to the lower reaches of the Rhine and the Düsseldorf club, in whose championship victories in 1967 and this season he has played a leading role.

He has not for a moment regretted the change, neither as an ice hockey player nor as a builder. In his trade he has risen from bricklayer to site manager.

"You really have to admire Schneitberger's energy and tenacity," Federal chief coach Gerhard Kiessling commented at last year's world championship in Berne and Geneva.

"There are times when I wonder how he keeps it up," he added in praise of one of this country's most reliable backs.

Otto Schneitberger, born on 29 September 1939, has remained what he was when he transferred to Düsseldorf, an ice hockey great.

Ice hockey fans, with their imaginative repertoire of chants, still egg him on with the emotive tones of a Negro spiritual, clamouring "Otto take a shot at goal, hallelujah!" not to mention an adaptation of the Christmas carol "Silent Night" that does not translate so readily into English.

The fans also hail the toughness and self-control of an Otto Schneitberger, echoing the words of a pop song of a few years ago to the effect that "Marble, steel and iron snap, but not our Otto."

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 21 January 1972)

Home furniture of the future

(Photo: Messe und Ausstellungs-G.m.b.H. Köln)

A guide to home furnishing in the future

Future housing will be more mobile. Alterations in living conditions are already on the way as was shown in the recently opened international furniture fair in Cologne. Furnishings are being developed so that they are not so rigid, the colours are more attractive and with increased individuality.

In the year 2000 most West Germans will be living in the traditional style of home, according to a survey, even through the more flexible designs of today are being promoted more emphatically.

Cupboard combinations with glass partition or "open-ended" cupboards will replace partitioning walls. Furnished living- or bedrooms will be replaced with units which can be supplied to meet an individual's taste. Already bedrooms, living rooms and dining alcoves are being decorated with colours that would have been unheard of a few years ago.

No new sensational innovations we presented at this year's Cologne fa attended by 1,200 exhibitors from different countries. What is on show improvements to other designs, furth developments which were once volutionary but which are now a matt of course.

The design called "soft line" has ma further strides. Sharp corners and edg that cause bruises will be less and le common in furniture of the future. I addition the move towards wood, ha gained ground. The ideal kitchen th attracted our grandmothers is out b only just. It is common nowadays to e seated close to the kitchen oven.

The main tendency now is to furnish accordance with individual taste, how person wants to live and in a manner th delights the individual.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 19 January 197

Aden	SA $ 0.05	Colombia	col. $ 1.—	Formosa	NT £ 5.—	Indonesia	Rp. 15.—	Malawi	11 d	Paraguay	G. 15.—	Sudan	PT 5 —
Afghanistan	Af 10.—	Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—	France	FF 0.60	Iran	Rl 10.—	Malaysia	M. $ 0 40	Peru	S. 3.50	Syria	£ S 0.50
Algeria	DA 0.60	Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.—	Gabon	F.C F.A. 30.—	Iraq	50 fils	Mali	FM 60.—	Philippines	P. phil 0.60	Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Angola	Esc. 1.—	Costa Rica	C 0.85	Gambia	11 d	Ireland	11 d	Mexico	$ 1.50	Poland	Zl. 0.50	Thailand	B 3.—
Argentina	$ m n 45.—	Cuba	P 0.13	Germany	DM 1.—	Israel	I £ 0.40	Morocco	DM —85	Portugal	Esc. 1.—	Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Australia	10 c.	Cyprus	11 d	Ghana	cedi 0.12	Italy	Lir. 80	Mozambique	Esc. 1.—	Rhodesia	11 d	Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Austria	S 3.—	Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50	Great Britain	5 p	Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Nepal	Mohur 1.—	Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—	Turkey	T £ 1.25
Belgium	bfr 6.—	Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Greece	Dr 4.—	Jamaica	11 d	Netherlands	Hfl 0.50	Rumania	Leu 0 50	Tunisia	65 M
Bolivia	$ b 1.50	Denmark	dkr 0.90	Guatemala	Q 0.15	Japan	Yen 50	Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25	Saudi Arabia	RL 0 60	Uganda	EAs 0 25
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0 35	Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0 15	Guayana	BWI $ 0.20	Jordan	50 fils	New Zealand	9 c.	Sweden	skr 0.60	UAR	PT 5.—
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05	Ecuador	S 2.50	Guinea	F.G. 30.—	Kenya	EAs 0.25	Nicaragua	C 0.85	Switzerland	FS 0.50	Uruguay	P 20.—
Burma	K 0.60	El Salvador	C 0.30	Haiti	G 0.65	Kuwait	50 fils	Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—	USA	$ 0 20
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—	Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30	Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20	Laos	Kip 60.—	Nigeria	11 d	Sierra Leone	Le 0.10	USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Cambodia	R 4.40	Fiji	11 d	Honduras	L 0.25	Lebanon	P 40.—	Norway	nkr 0 90	Somalia	Sh So 0.90	Venezuela	B 0 60
Cameroun	F C.F.A 30.—	Finland	fmk 0.50	Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70	Liberia	Lib $ 0 15	Pakistan	Rs 0.60	South Africa	Rand 0.10	Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Canada	Can. $ —.20			Hungary	Ft 1.—	Libya	50 Mills	Panama	B. 0.15	South Korea	Won 35.—	Zambia	11 d
Ceylon	cR —.60			Iceland	Kr 5.—	Luxembourg	lfr 6			S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—		
Chile	Esc. 0.60			India	Rs 0.80	Madagascar	FM 30.—			Spain	Pts 8.—		